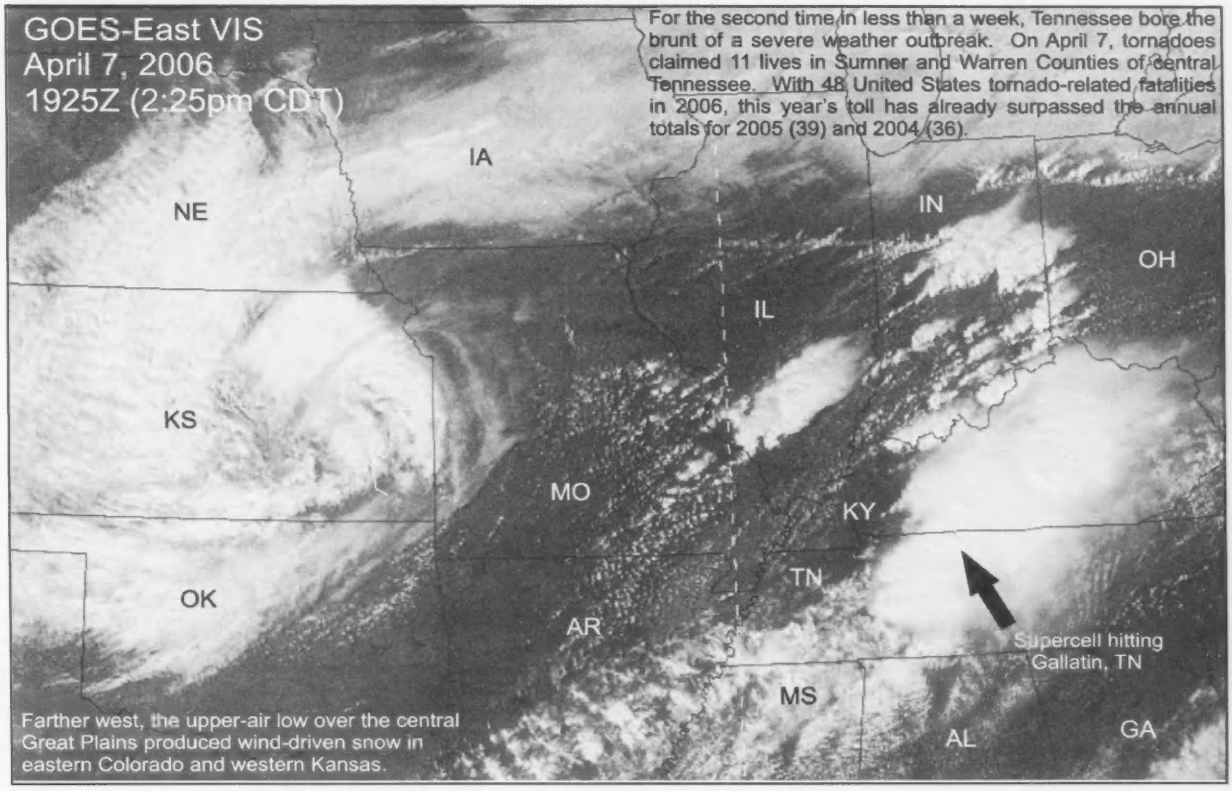
Volume 93, No. 15 http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf/wwcb.html April 11, 2006

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
National Agricultural Statistics Service
and World Agricultural Outlook Board


GOES-East VIS
April 7, 2006
1925Z (2:25pm CDT)
For the second time in less than a week, Tennessee bore the brunt of a severe weather outbreak. On April 7, tornadoes claimed 11 lives in Sumner and Warren Counties of central Tennessee. With 48 United States tornado-related fatalities in 2006, this year's toll has already surpassed the annual totals for 2005 (39) and 2004 (36).
IA
NE
IN
OH
IL
KS
MO
KY
TN
OK
AR
MS
AL
GA
Supercell hitting Gallatin, TN
Farther west, the upper-air low over the central Great Plains produced wind-driven snow in eastern Colorado and western Kansas.

HIGHLIGHTS

April 2 - 8, 2006

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Chilly conditions persisted in **California**, further slowing fieldwork and threatening the quality of weather-sensitive crops such as fruits and vegetables. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 5°F below normal in several **California** locations, but ranged from 3 to 9°F above normal across the **Plains** and much of the **South**. Much of **California** also experienced another week of wet weather, keeping soils cool and saturated. Farther inland, heavy snow maintained favorable spring and summer runoff prospects from the **Sierra Nevada to the northern Rockies**, while drought retained its grip on **Arizona** and **New Mexico**. Meanwhile, harsh conditions returned to the drought stricken **southern High Plains** in the form of warm, windy, dry weather and occasional blowing dust.

(Continued on page 7)

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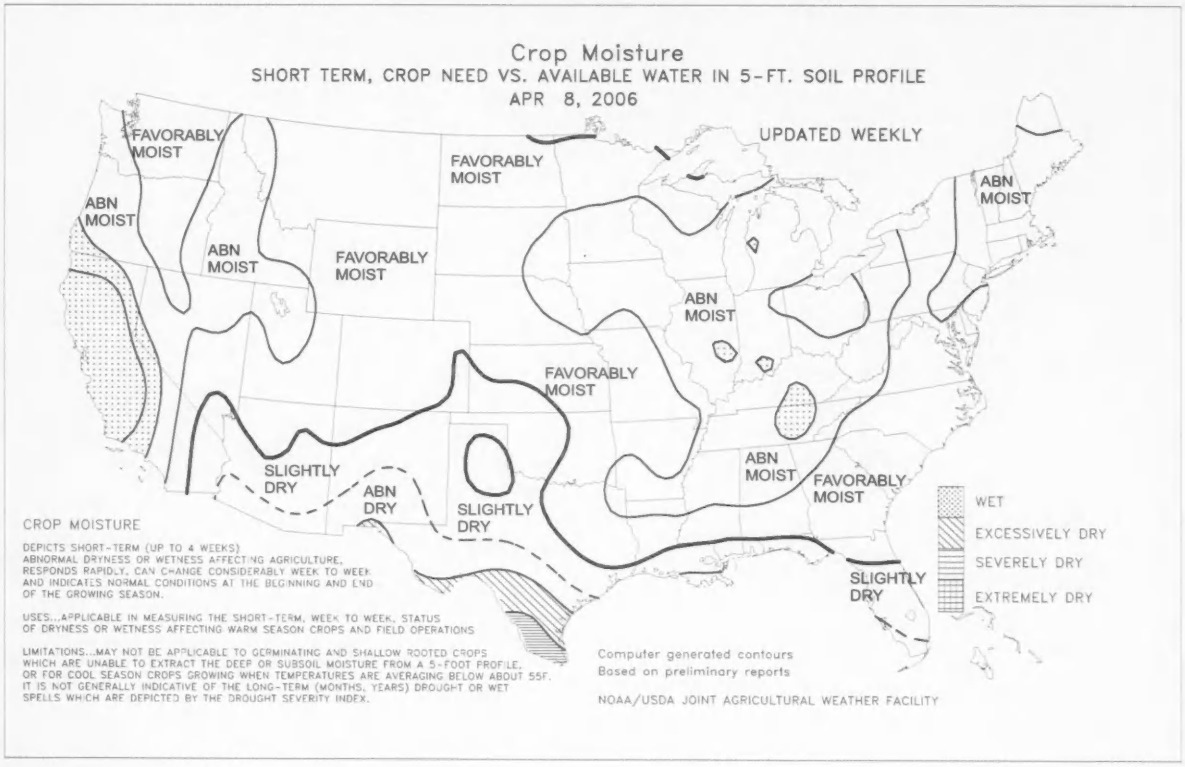
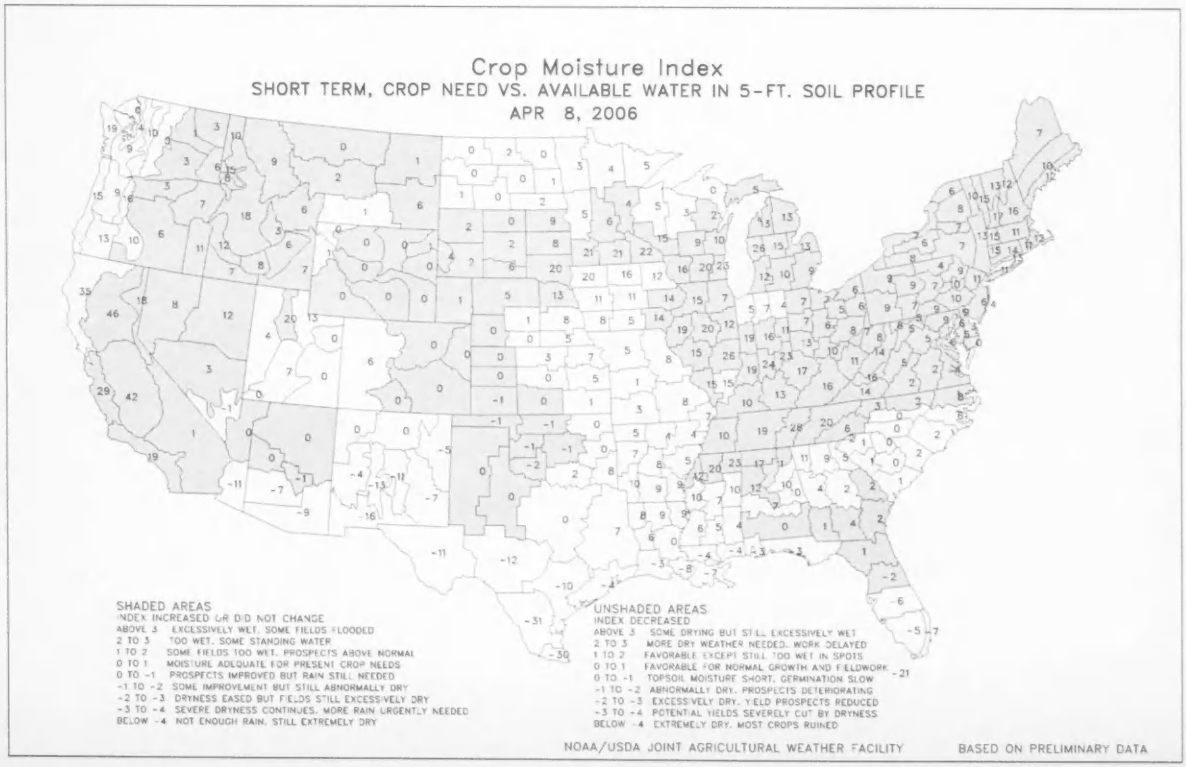
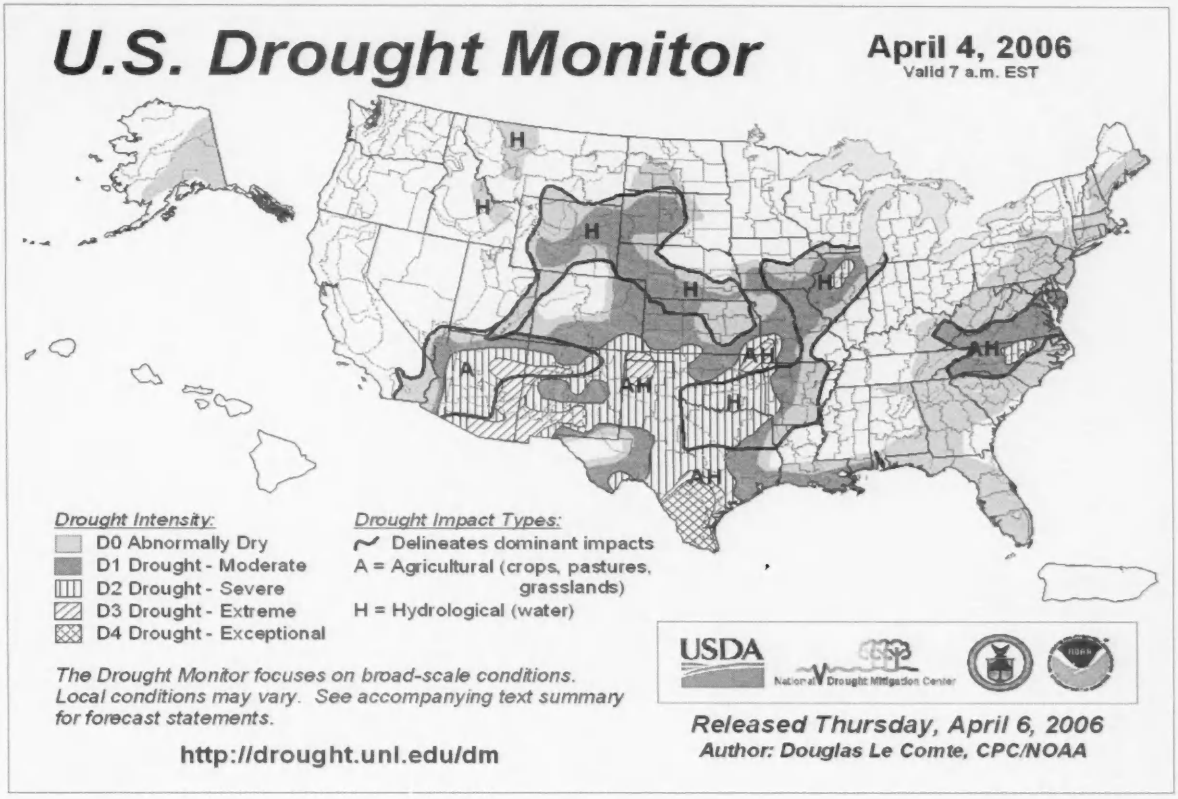
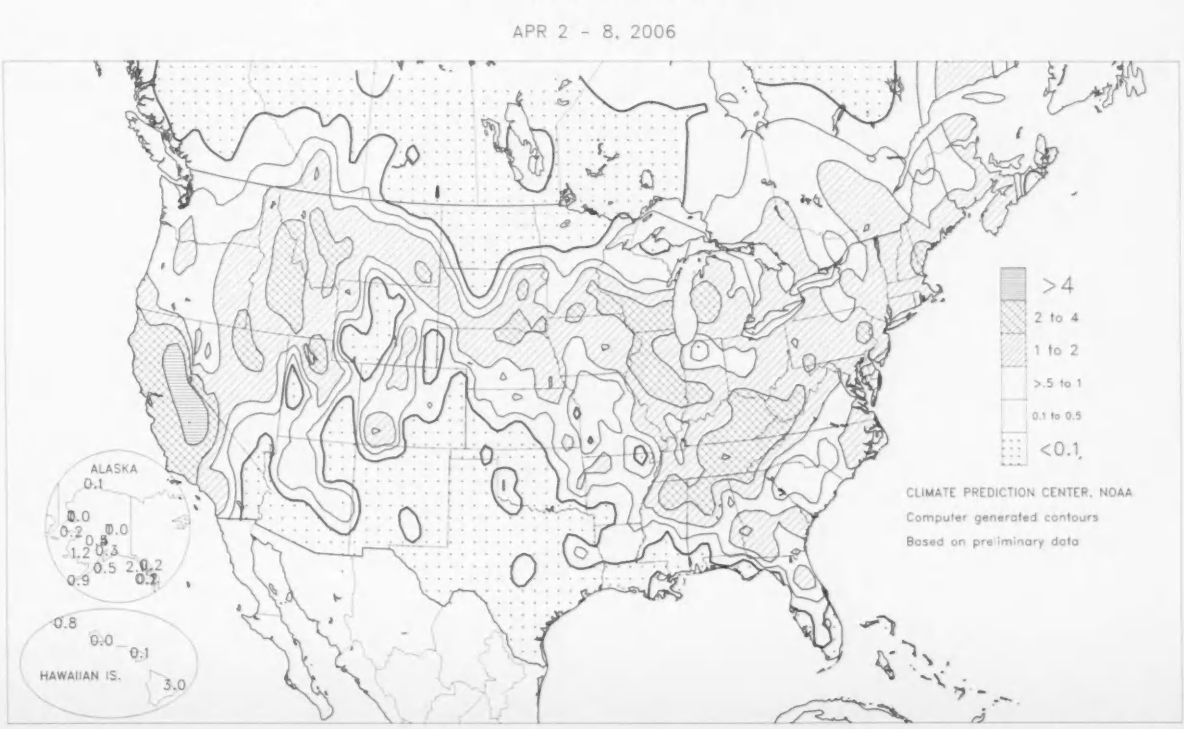

Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
APR 8, 2006
UPDATED WEEKLY
FAVORABLY MOIST
ABN MOIST
FAVORABLY MOIST
ABN MOIST
FAVORABLY MOIST
ABN MOIST
FAVORABLY MOIST
ABN MOIST
FAVORABLY MOIST
SLIGHTLY DRY
ABN DRY
SLIGHTLY DRY
ABN MOIST
FAVORABLY MOIST
SLIGHTLY DRY
WET
EXCESSIVELY DRY
SEVERELY DRY
EXTREMELY DRY
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A 5-FOOT PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

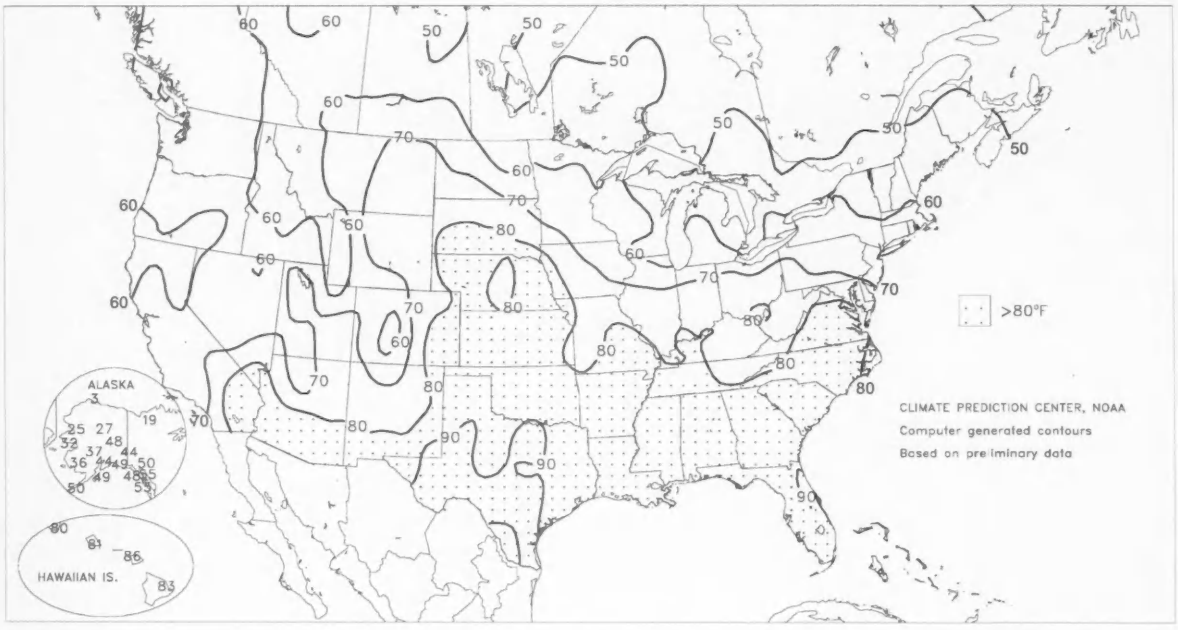

Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
APR 8, 2006
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET, SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET, SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET, PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
-2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES, MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN, STILL EXTREMELY DRY
UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED, WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT, GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY, PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY, YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY, MOST CROPS RUINED
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA


U.S. Drought Monitor
April 4, 2006
Valid 7 a.m. EST
Drought Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Drought - Moderate
D2 Drought - Severe
D3 Drought - Extreme
D4 Drought - Exceptional
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
H = Hydrological (water)
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.
http://drought.unl.edu/dm
USDA
National Drought Mitigation Center
Released Thursday, April 6, 2006
Author: Douglas Le Comte, CPC/NOAA


Total Precipitation (Inches)
APR 2 - 8, 2006
>4
2 to 4
1 to 2
>.5 to 1
0.1 to 0.5
<0.1
ALASKA
HAWAIIAN IS.
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

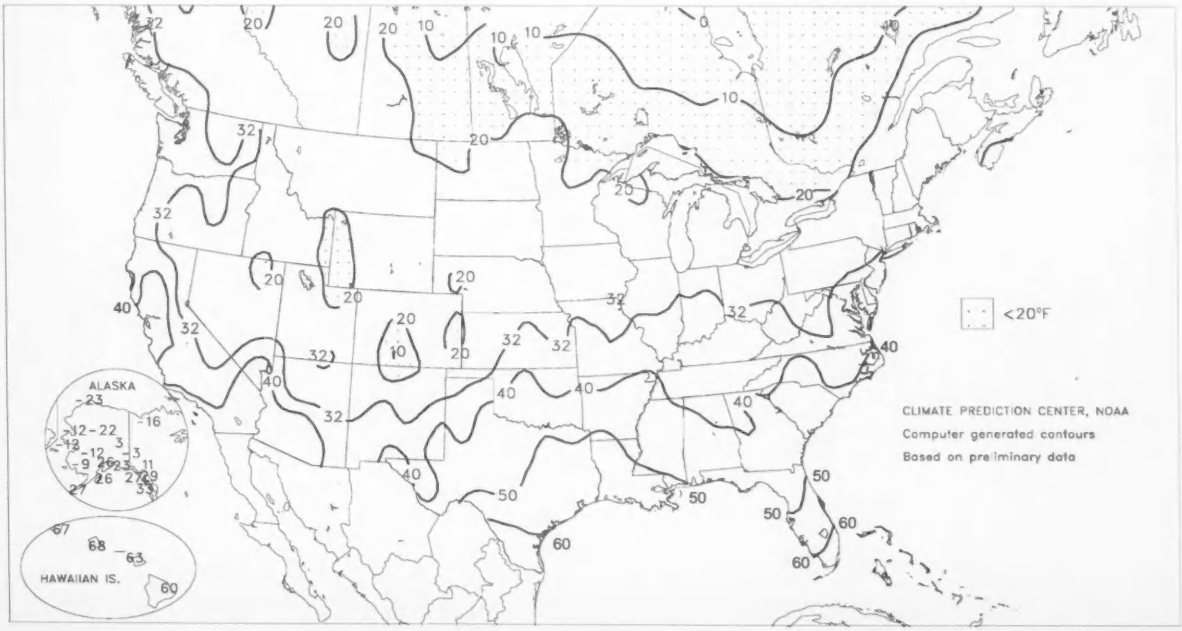
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

APR 2 - 8, 2006



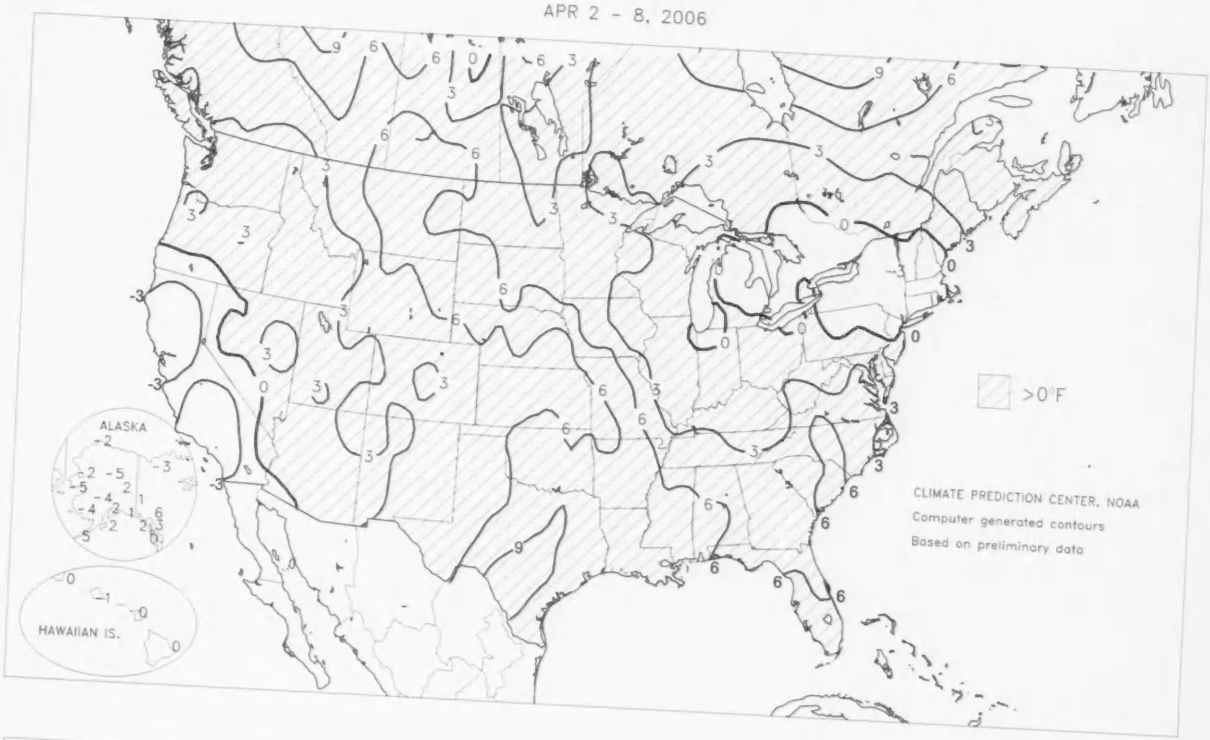
Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

APR 2 - 8, 2006



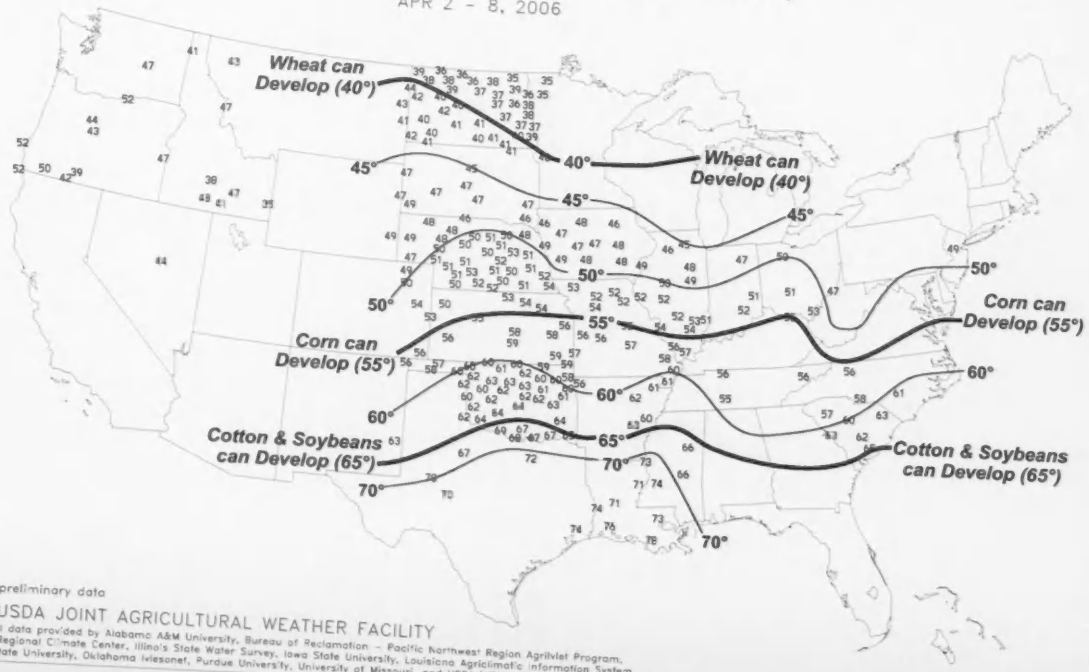
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

APR 2 - 8, 2006



Average Soil Temperature (°F, 4" Bare)

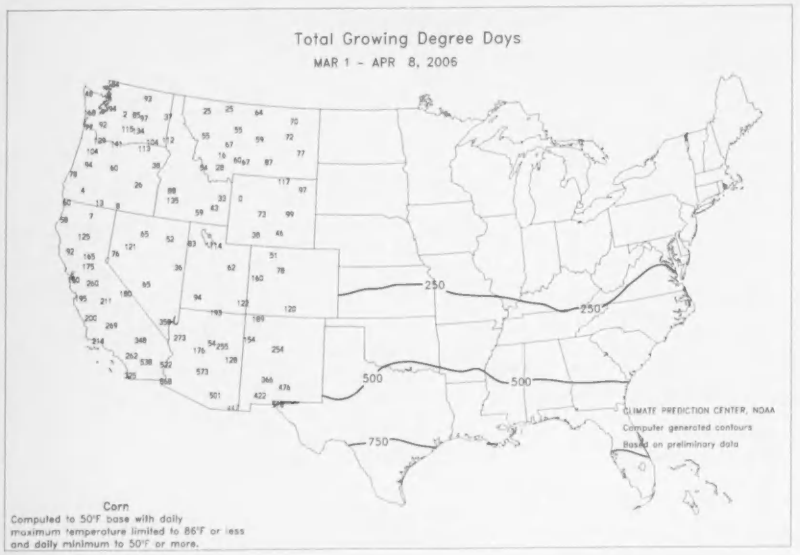
APR 2 - 8, 2006

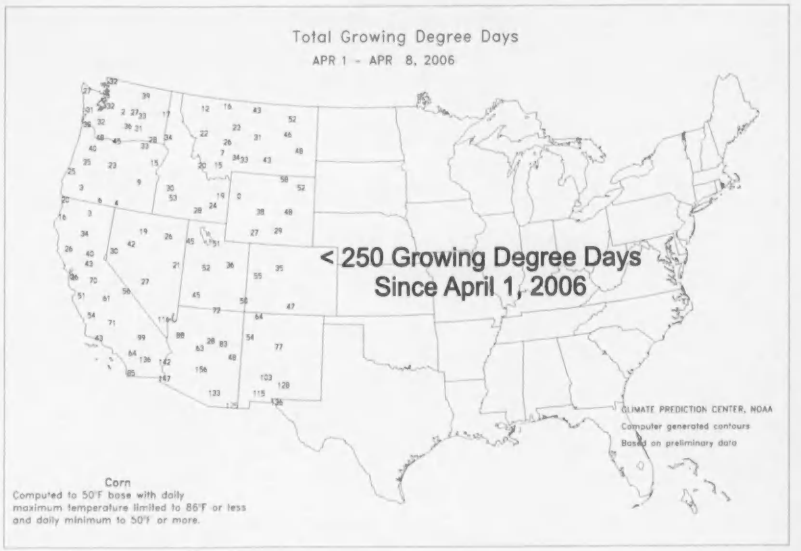


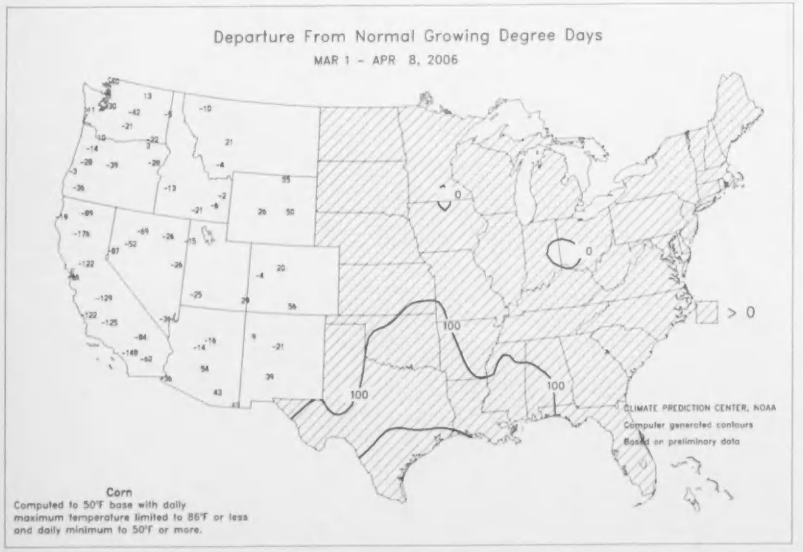
Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Supplemental data provided by Alabama A&M University, Bureau of Reclamation - Pacific Northwest Region AgriMet Program, High Plains Regional Climate Center, Illinois State Water Survey, Iowa State University, Louisiana Agriclimatic Information System, Mississippi State University, Oklahoma Mesonet, Purdue University, University of Missouri, and USDA/NRCS Soil Climate Analysis Network.


Total Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - APR 8, 2006
250
500
750
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Total Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - APR 8, 2006
< 250 Growing Degree Days
Since April 1, 2006
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - APR 8, 2006
0
100
> 0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - APR 8, 2006
0
> 0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

(Continued from front cover)

Soil moisture shortages remained a concern as far north as the **central High Plains**, but soaking rain and wet snow fell again across much of **Montana**, **South Dakota**, and **Nebraska**. However, mostly dry weather prevailed in the **Red River Valley**, allowing the spring flood crest to proceed northward without complications along the **North Dakota-Minnesota border**. Severe thunderstorms struck again from April 6-8, starting on the **eastern Plains** and progressing eastward to the **middle and southern Atlantic States**. Approximately 90 tornadoes were reported during the three-day outbreak, boosting the nation's year-to-date count to more than 450. For the second time in less than a week, **Tennessee** endured some of the deadliest, most damaging thunderstorms, with at least 11 fatalities reported on April 7. Elsewhere, **Midwestern** rain and warmth promoted winter wheat development but slowed planting preparations, while late-week showers aided emerging summer crops in the **Southeast**. In contrast, pastures and dryland summer crops were in need of rain across the **western half of the Gulf Coast region**.

Early in the week, locally heavy showers soaked the **Midwest**, while record warmth prevailed across the **South**. Daily-record rainfall totals for April 2 included 1.29 inches in **Mason City, IA**, and 1.06 inches 91°F in **Austin (Bergstrom), TX**, and 90°F in **Charleston, SC.** Elsewhere, **Mobile, AL**, notched daily-record highs on April 3 and 5 (87°F both days), while highs topped 90°F in **Texas** locations such as **Lubbock** (92°F on April 5) and **San Antonio** (99°F on April 7). Toward week's end, however, much cooler air arrived on the **Plains**. By April 8, lows fell to 20°F in **Burlington, CO**, 22°F in **Goodland, KS**, and 26°F in **Dalhart, TX.**

Prior to the arrival of cooler weather, the **southern High Plains** endured another wind and dust storm. On April 6 in **western Texas**, wind gusts ranging from 50 to 75 m.p.h. reduced visibilities to as little as one-half mile in blowing dust. Specific **Texas** gusts included 74 m.p.h. in **Dalhart** and 70 m.p.h. near **McLean**. Farther north and west, a sprawling storm system left a trail of broken precipitation records. **Redding, CA**, received measurable rain on each of the first 8 days in April, after setting a record with 23 days of measurable rain in March. Meanwhile in **southern California**, **Los Angeles (LAX)** noted consecutive daily-record amounts (0.86 and 0.29 inch) on April 4-5, and snowfall totaled 2 to 3 feet in the **San Gabriel Mountains** at elevations above 8,000 feet. Farther inland, more than 2 feet of snow blanketed parts of **Utah's Wasatch Range** in a 24-hour period on April 5-6. Meanwhile, **Winnemucca, NV**, experienced its wettest April day on the 5th, when 1.21 inches fell (previously, 0.77 inch on April 20, 1957). In **Montana**, **Butte** narrowly missed its April daily record (1.09 inches on April 5; previously, 1.10 inches on April 22, 1899, and April 27, 1911), while **Missoula** reported its wettest day for any month (1.87 inches on April 6; previously, 1.83 inches on May 25, 1980). In **Minnesota**, **Minneapolis** collected its second daily record of the week (1.06 and 2.58 inches on April 2 and 6, respectively). The latter sum also represented **Minneapolis'** wettest April day on record (previously, 2.22 inches on April 27, 1975). Heavy rain also fell elsewhere in the **Midwest**, where **Sioux Falls, SD**, tallied consecutive daily records (1.60 and 1.79 inches on April 6 and 7, respectively). On April 6-7, blizzard conditions briefly engulfed parts of the **High Plains** and adjacent **Black Hills**, where 10.0 inches of snow fell in **Custer, SD.**

Along the **Red River**, water levels climbed nearly 20 feet above flood stage due to melting snow and late-March rainfall. In **Fargo, ND**, the **Red River** crested about 19.2 feet above flood stage on April 5, the fifth-highest level there behind April high-water marks in 1897 (22.1 feet), 1997 (21.6 feet), 1882 (19.8 feet), and 1969 (19.3 feet). Similarly, it was the fifth-highest crest (about 19.9 feet above flood stage on April 6) in **East Grand Forks, MN**, behind 1997 (26.4 feet), 1897 (22.2 feet), 1979 (20.8 feet), and 1882 (20.0 feet). Meanwhile, the Nation's preliminary year-to-date count of tornadoes (466 through April 9) and tornado-related fatalities (48) remained exceptionally high compared to the 1982-2005 annual averages of 1077 tornadoes and 55 deaths.

In the **East**, two rounds of precipitation provided some relief from a spring dry spell. On April 4, **Burlington, VT**, netted a daily-record precipitation total of 1.18 inches, including 1.0 inch of snow. Farther south, just enough snow (0.1 inch on April 5) fell in **New York's Central Park** to complete its fourth consecutive season with 40 inches of snow for the first time during the 137-year period of record. **New York City's** 4-year (2002-03 to 2005-06) snowfall of 172.9 inches ranked second all-time to a 173.3-inch total from 1872-73 to 1875-76. In **Tampa, FL**, April 7 was the last of 40 consecutive days (starting February 27) without measurable rain, its longest such streak since March-May 1981 and sixth-longest dry spell on record. **Tampa** netted 1.03 inches of rain on April 8-9. Elsewhere at week's end, wet weather returned to the **Northwest**, where daily-record totals for April 8 were established in locations such as **Mt. Shasta, CA** (0.88 inch), and **Moses Lake, WA** (0.76 inch).

Hawaiian weather returned to a semblance of normalcy, following more than a month of continuously wet conditions. A few heavy showers lingered early in the week, when 24-hour rainfall totals for April 2-3 included 5.57 inches on **Kauai's Mt. Waialeale** and 3.61 inches in **Glenwood**, on the **Big Island**. Meanwhile, cool weather (as much as 5°F below normal) across the **Alaskan mainland** contrasted with mild conditions across the **State's southern tier**. In **southeastern Alaska**, daily-record highs for April 8 included 60°F in **Skagway** and 57°F in **Haines**. Some heavy precipitation was noted across **southern Alaska**, where **Annette Island's** month-to-date total of 4.04 inches (195 percent of normal) was elevated by a daily-record sum (1.73 inches) on April 7.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on April 10. Forecasts refer to April 1.

The **all orange** forecast for the 2005-06 season is 8.96 million tons, virtually unchanged from the March 1 forecast but 3 percent below last season's revised final utilization. Florida's all orange forecast, at 153 million boxes (6.89 million tons), is down 1 percent from the previous forecast but 2 percent above the revised 2004-05 utilization. Early, midseason, and navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 75.0 million boxes (3.38 million tons), down 1 percent from last month and 5 percent below the previous season. Harvest of the early and midseason varieties is almost complete, with the row count survey conducted March 29-30 showing very few unharvested rows remaining. Navel harvest is complete. Florida's Valencia forecast is 78.0 million boxes (3.51 million tons), unchanged from the March forecast but 10 percent above last season's revised final utilization. If realized, this will be the first season that Florida Valencia orange production exceeds that of the early, midseason, and navel varieties.

California's all orange forecast, at 53.0 million boxes (1.99 million tons), is unchanged from the March forecast but 17 percent below the revised 2004-05 utilization. Harvesting of navel oranges was active throughout March, although at a slower pace due to continued rainfall. Cooler March weather slowed fruit maturation which is helping to minimize fruit drop. California's Valencia orange forecast, at 11.0 million boxes (413,000 tons), is unchanged from the March forecast but 46 percent below last season's revised utilization. The Valencia harvest began around mid-March in the Central Valley but has slowed due to wet weather. Harvest continues in the southern citrus growing areas, as conditions allow. Fruit is generally of good to excellent quality, although some splits are beginning to appear. The Texas all orange forecast is 1.53 million boxes (65,000 tons), unchanged from the January 1 forecast but 14 percent below last season's final utilized production. The Texas early and midseason orange harvest is virtually complete and the Valencia harvest should begin to wind down soon. Arizona's all orange utilization forecast, at 450,000 boxes (17,000 tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but 5 percent above the 2004-05 season. Arizona's citrus groves and fruit are reported to be in good condition.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 8, 2006

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center (301-763-8000, Ext. 7503)

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	78	51	85	41	64	5	2.76	1.58	0.81	7.51	101	22.19	130	86	33	0	0	5	4
	HUNTSVILLE	75	49	82	41	62	4	1.79	0.63	1.45	4.60	57	13.02	70	81	45	0	0	4	1
	MOBILE	82	59	87	47	71	7	0.36	-0.92	0.36	0.60	7	7.70	39	85	57	0	0	1	0
	MONTGOMERY	82	52	88	41	67	5	0.72	-0.40	0.60	4.15	54	13.83	76	87	33	0	0	6	1
AK	ANCHORAGE	39	28	44	26	34	2	0.28	0.17	0.11	1.05	135	2.13	97	87	65	0	7	5	0
	BARROW	-2	-17	3	-23	-9	-2	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.26	289	0.75	227	87	79	0	7	1	0
	FAIRBANKS	37	16	48	3	27	3	0.02	-0.01	0.02	0.24	77	1.22	99	78	62	0	7	1	0
	JUNEAU	48	33	55	29	40	2	0.16	-0.48	0.06	1.71	40	6.71	51	97	80	0	3	4	0
	KODIAK	44	32	49	26	38	3	0.48	-0.71	0.21	3.54	54	10.33	50	84	68	0	5	3	0
	NOME	17	1	32	-12	9	-5	0.16	0.02	0.11	0.94	124	3.04	125	81	72	0	7	3	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	57	27	63	23	42	1	0.62	0.27	0.61	2.79	92	3.13	40	87	29	0	6	2	1
	PHOENIX	81	58	89	51	70	3	0.01	-0.08	0.01	1.57	133	1.57	56	39	22	0	0	1	0
	TUCSON	80	51	90	44	66	3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.41	47	0.41	15	34	17	1	0	0	0
	YUMA	81	56	86	47	68	-2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.20	67	0.20	21	51	29	0	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	77	53	89	43	65	7	0.77	-0.08	0.76	6.18	126	9.91	100	84	35	0	0	2	1
	LITTLE ROCK	77	56	86	47	67	9	0.20	-1.06	0.14	4.41	70	10.23	77	83	39	0	0	3	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	67	47	74	41	57	-3	0.86	0.69	0.42	2.90	180	3.95	99	81	57	0	0	3	0
	FRESNO	65	47	70	42	56	-3	1.93	1.65	1.03	7.08	280	11.02	162	90	72	0	0	5	2
	LOS ANGELES	64	50	67	47	57	-3	1.18	0.94	0.75	3.91	146	7.36	84	84	62	0	0	3	1
	REDDING	58	45	62	42	51	-4	1.65	0.91	0.62	9.53	158	21.13	117	87	77	0	0	7	2
	SACRAMENTO	60	46	63	43	53	-4	2.16	1.82	1.17	7.48	234	12.10	114	93	59	0	0	5	1
	SAN DIEGO	67	54	73	51	60	-2	0.51	0.21	0.38	1.87	72	3.34	48	73	52	0	0	2	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	58	48	62	46	53	-2	1.87	1.46	0.67	8.04	215	12.79	105	86	72	0	0	6	2
	STOCKTON	63	46	68	41	55	-3	1.76	1.45	0.94	5.60	212	10.07	129	89	71	0	0	6	1
CO	ALAMOSA	61	22	67	12	41	3	0.03	-0.08	0.03	0.60	102	0.79	75	70	28	0	7	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	61	32	75	24	47	5	0.00	-0.31	0.00	0.24	17	0.52	25	61	18	0	4	0	0
	DENVER INTL	65	30	79	23	47	4	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.70	67	1.13	75	71	23	0	5	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	64	37	73	32	50	2	0.05	-0.14	0.04	1.46	120	1.89	81	69	38	0	1	2	0
	PUEBLO	70	31	83	20	50	3	0.00	-0.27	0.00	0.62	48	1.14	61	52	23	0	3	0	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	53	37	66	32	45	0	1.87	0.92	0.79	2.78	53	10.83	91	81	53	0	1	5	2
	HARTFORD	54	32	66	29	43	-2	0.61	-0.28	0.26	1.55	32	10.04	86	82	51	0	5	5	0
DC	WASHINGTON	66	46	80	40	56	3	1.25	0.61	0.56	1.31	30	7.02	69	73	42	0	0	4	1
DE	WILMINGTON	60	42	69	33	51	2	1.50	0.72	0.76	1.82	37	8.35	75	86	41	0	0	4	2
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	85	58	91	50	71	4	0.97	0.24	0.97	1.05	22	5.62	53	89	33	1	0	1	1
	JACKSONVILLE	85	54	89	45	70	5	1.11	0.29	1.11	1.79	37	8.01	68	92	31	0	0	1	1
	KEY WEST	80	69	83	64	74	-2	0.00	-0.47	0.00	0.05	2	0.99	16	82	61	0	0	0	0
	MIAMI	84	68	87	64	76	1	0.00	-0.76	0.00	1.10	32	4.89	66	80	48	0	0	0	0
	ORLANDO	88	59	90	54	74	4	0.02	-0.66	0.02	0.04	1	2.83	31	93	39	1	0	1	0
	PENSACOLA	81	62	86	50	71	6	0.33	-0.79	0.33	0.57	7	7.32	41	80	47	0	0	1	0
	TALLAHASSEE	84	51	89	38	68	4	0.02	-1.02	0.02	0.31	4	10.02	57	91	39	0	0	1	0
	TAMPA	82	62	84	56	72	2	0.71	0.24	0.71	0.71	21	10.50	126	88	48	0	0	1	1
	WEST PALM BEACH	85	65	88	63	75	3	0.00	-0.88	0.00	1.78	38	6.19	56	88	54	0	0	0	0
GA	ATHENS	78	49	86	41	63	5	0.43	-0.43	0.36	3.10	52	10.96	73	74	36	0	0	3	0
	ATLANTA	75	51	82	44	63	4	0.69	-0.22	0.31	3.79	59	14.39	89	77	44	0	0	4	0
	AUGUSTA	81	47	89	37	64	4	0.89	0.06	0.89	4.42	79	10.78	76	87	34	0	0	1	1
	COLUMBUS	80	55	86	46	67	5	2.00	0.98	1.95	4.77	69	12.20	75	79	31	0	0	2	1
	MACON	80	49	87	38	65	5	1.32	0.47	0.91	2.57	44	8.41	55	87	32	0	0	1	1
	SAVANNAH	84	52	89	39	68	5	0.93	0.07	0.93	1.25	27	8.10	70	90	43	0	0	1	1
HI	HILO	79	65	83	60	72	0	3.05	-0.30	2.18	29.46	162	49.35	134	90	70	0	0	7	1
	HONOLULU	79	69	81	68	74	-1	0.00	-0.28	0.00	17.40	787	21.55	296	75	66	0	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	81	66	86	63	74	0	0.05	-0.44	0.03	4.32	148	5.75	64	81	71	0	0	3	0
	LIHUE	78	69	80	67	74	0	0.83	0.12	0.59	36.97	840	47.49	388	77	70	0	0	5	1
ID	BOISE	58	42	64	35	50	2	1.28	0.99	0.68	3.63	209	5.79	136	78	60	0	0	5	2
	LEWISTON	59	43	67	34	51	2	0.71	0.43	0.26	2.01	141	3.38	96	84	63	0	0	5	0
	POCATELLO	56	35	66	25	45	2	0.99	0.73	0.50	2.86	170	4.95	129	83	61	0	2	3	1
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	55	35	60	26	45	1	1.14	0.31	0.68	3.87	108	8.45	121	74	54	0	1	3	1
	MOLINE	61	38	67	30	49	2	1.53	0.67	0.75	5.74	147	9.53	136	86	58	0	2	5	1
	PEORIA	63	38	74	30	50	3	1.85	1.11	0.80	4.95	135	8.91	130	85	45	0	1	5	2
	ROCKFORD	55	34	60	27	45	1	1.27	0.48	0.87	5.32	162	8.95	148	82	50	0	3	4	1
	SPRINGFIELD	64	39	77	31	51	2	2.54	1.80	1.89	7.32	183	9.97	134	83	58	0	2	3	2
IN	EVANSVILLE	67	41	81	34	54	2	0.53	-0.46	0.21	9.89	182	16.17	141	80	54	0	0	3	0
	FORT WAYNE	58	35	75	30	47	2	0.65	-0.14	0.51	2.63	70	7.29	94	86	45	0	3	4	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	60	39	78	33	50	2	1.07	0.27	0.50	7.86	181	13.05	141	84	48	0	0	4	1
	SOUTH BEND	54	34	63	27	44	-1	0.41	-0.42	0.24	3.51	92	7.33	91	78	54	0	4	4	0
IA	BURLINGTON	63	39	73	31	51	3	2.60	1.82	1.81	6.51	170	9.53	142	86	41	0	1	4	2
	CEDAR RAPIDS	57	36	68	27	46	1	1.21	0.51	0.74	5.41	179	7.36	142	91	50	0	2	5	1
	DES MOINES	64	40	76	30	52	6	0.93	0.18	0.75	5.42	177	6.39	121	80	54	0	2	4	1
	DUBUQUE	53	35	62	28	44	1	1.67	0.91	1.24	5.26	153	6.93	113	80	54	0	3	4	1
	SIOUX CITY	63	37	86	27	50	5	0.86	0.29	0.44	3.49	132	4.11	106	87	53	0	3	3	0
	WATERLOO	55	34	68	22	45	2	0.99	0.31	0.76	4.22	146	5.12	107	88	55	0	4	3	1
KS	CONCORDIA	65	41	80	31	53	4	0.47	-0.03	0.24	2.91	100	3.00	70	81	51	0	1	3	0
	DODGE CITY	70	42	88	30	56	6	0.07	-0.42	0.06	1.49	62	1.66	45	75	25	0	1	2	0
	GOODLAND	66	33	85	22	50	5	0.29	0.04	0.24	2.29	155	2.87	122	84	45	0	3	2	0
	TOPEKA	69	45	85	32	57	6	1.04	0.39	1.00	3.97	120	4.47	82	75	48	0	1	2	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 8, 2006

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	70	47	85	36	59	7	0.06	-0.51	0.04	2.36	70	2.47	47	76	45	0	0	3	0
KY	JACKSON	67	44	81	36	55	2	2.67	1.84	1.27	5.56	104	12.98	103	84	34	0	0	6	2
	LEXINGTON	64	42	75	35	53	1	1.26	0.42	0.61	5.44	101	12.93	108	78	54	0	0	4	1
	LOUISVILLE	66	45	81	39	55	2	1.69	0.82	0.87	6.90	128	13.25	111	80	45	0	0	3	2
	PADUCAH	71	45	82	36	58	4	1.24	0.18	0.57	6.74	123	15.74	122	89	42	0	0	5	2
LA	BATON ROUGE	83	62	87	56	73	9	0.02	-1.24	0.02	0.32	5	6.43	36	87	42	0	0	1	0
	LAKE CHARLES	81	65	85	56	73	8	0.00	-0.77	0.00	0.19	4	4.84	37	87	51	0	0	0	0
	NEW ORLEANS	82	64	86	59	73	7	0.00	-1.24	0.00	0.63	9	6.74	37	85	51	0	0	0	0
	SHREVEPORT	82	61	85	55	71	8	0.00	-0.95	0.00	5.07	96	15.34	109	80	44	0	0	0	0
ME	CARIBOU	44	30	52	28	37	4	0.63	0.05	0.21	1.68	52	7.60	92	88	51	0	6	6	0
	PORTLAND	49	32	57	27	41	1	2.27	1.25	1.85	3.50	66	9.95	79	87	47	0	3	3	1
MD	BALTIMORE	65	43	77	38	54	4	1.56	0.85	0.73	1.75	37	7.87	70	79	49	0	0	3	2
MA	BOSTON	53	37	64	33	45	0	0.84	-0.04	0.29	1.46	30	8.67	72	81	41	0	0	5	0
	WORCESTER	51	33	60	27	42	1	1.39	0.46	0.89	2.10	40	10.89	87	90	40	0	4	5	1
MI	ALPENA	45	25	57	22	35	-1	0.97	0.45	0.82	2.66	97	7.27	124	90	49	0	7	3	1
	GRAND RAPIDS	53	33	64	26	43	1	2.46	1.67	1.12	5.77	166	12.46	177	85	52	0	5	4	2
	HOUGHTON LAKE	47	26	60	21	36	-1	1.48	0.93	1.03	3.76	140	7.81	141	88	49	0	7	3	1
	LANSING	52	32	61	26	42	1	1.69	0.95	0.85	4.33	137	10.19	164	82	59	0	4	4	2
	MUSKEGON	51	32	64	26	42	1	2.07	1.41	0.82	7.81	251	13.60	197	81	56	0	4	4	3
	TRAVERSE CITY	47	29	61	25	38	0	1.14	0.49	1.02	2.35	87	5.43	73	88	41	0	7	3	1
MN	DULUTH	48	29	59	22	38	4	0.25	-0.22	0.25	1.81	81	3.23	77	71	44	0	6	1	0
	INT'L FALLS	47	24	58	17	36	2	0.01	-0.27	0.01	2.21	173	3.74	136	77	37	0	6	1	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	54	35	63	29	44	3	3.64	3.12	2.58	5.96	242	6.99	163	64	40	0	2	2	2
	ROCHESTER	51	34	61	26	43	3	2.85	2.22	1.57	5.61	216	6.34	148	81	54	0	3	3	2
	ST. CLOUD	54	32	64	22	43	5	0.93	0.43	0.66	1.96	95	2.51	73	76	36	0	5	2	1
MS	JACKSON	81	56	87	46	69	8	0.43	-0.98	0.20	5.18	70	18.94	108	86	37	0	0	4	0
	MERIDIAN	84	54	88	40	69	8	0.65	-0.75	0.52	6.14	72	18.00	91	88	66	0	0	6	1
	TUPELO	76	51	84	41	64	6	2.79	1.60	1.70	6.31	82	17.80	102	81	48	0	0	4	2
MO	COLUMBIA	70	44	80	33	57	6	1.13	0.28	0.93	4.60	110	6.62	82	74	35	0	0	2	1
	KANSAS CITY	70	47	83	34	59	8	0.46	-0.15	0.45	2.67	85	3.82	68	71	37	0	0	2	0
	SAINT LOUIS	68	43	80	34	56	3	1.08	0.25	0.55	4.42	97	6.51	73	78	47	0	0	3	2
	SPRINGFIELD	68	47	79	31	57	5	0.44	-0.56	0.27	3.07	62	4.93	53	74	54	0	1	3	0
MT	BILLINGS	60	36	72	31	48	5	0.32	0.00	0.20	3.07	206	3.27	114	90	50	0	1	4	0
	BUTTE	49	29	54	13	39	3	1.75	1.56	0.97	2.85	271	3.49	170	93	54	0	4	4	2
	CUT BANK	51	34	59	23	43	6	0.39	0.25	0.30	0.64	90	0.85	62	94	58	0	2	3	0
	GLASGOW	62	33	74	22	47	7	0.10	-0.01	0.06	0.32	53	1.59	131	81	43	0	4	2	0
	GREAT FALLS	54	37	62	32	45	6	1.78	1.52	0.79	3.79	292	4.94	198	92	58	0	1	4	2
	HAVRE	60	33	65	25	46	6	0.16	0.02	0.15	0.74	86	1.42	84	92	59	0	3	2	0
	MISSOULA	55	36	61	28	46	3	2.35	2.16	1.90	3.64	308	5.25	174	91	72	0	2	4	1
NE	GRAND ISLAND	64	40	81	29	52	6	1.22	0.69	0.85	4.49	170	4.74	123	85	58	0	1	3	1
	LINCOLN	65	39	87	27	52	5	0.77	0.19	0.46	4.21	146	5.19	123	83	53	0	2	3	0
	NORFOLK	64	38	87	28	51	6	0.92	0.39	0.69	4.10	159	4.62	118	83	55	0	2	2	1
	NORTH PLATTE	65	33	81	19	49	5	0.72	0.38	0.48	1.95	120	2.29	91	87	32	0	3	2	0
	OMAHA	65	41	85	29	53	6	0.77	0.20	0.55	3.14	113	3.88	89	81	57	0	2	3	1
	SCOTTSBLUFF	66	30	80	22	48	5	0.18	-0.16	0.16	1.61	105	2.65	100	85	41	0	3	3	0
	VALENTINE	63	33	85	20	48	6	1.76	1.43	1.30	3.06	207	3.48	154	86	48	0	3	3	1
NV	ELY	55	31	62	22	43	3	0.51	0.32	0.30	2.24	176	3.91	142	79	55	0	4	4	0
	LAS VEGAS	76	53	83	45	65	2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.19	30	0.28	15	48	27	0	0	0	0
	RENO	58	38	68	33	48	2	0.58	0.50	0.22	1.58	166	4.22	137	69	46	0	0	3	0
	WINNEMUCCA	54	34	63	26	44	0	2.04	1.85	1.34	3.90	361	5.92	234	84	62	0	3	4	2
NH	CONCORD	51	27	58	23	39	-2	1.50	0.80	1.15	2.84	74	9.04	98	85	42	0	7	4	1
NJ	NEWARK	59	41	68	33	50	1	1.44	0.55	0.58	2.23	43	9.41	77	68	47	0	0	5	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	69	44	75	37	57	4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.14	19	0.18	11	45	16	0	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	51	32	61	28	41	-1	1.49	0.72	0.74	2.98	75	8.75	101	83	41	0	4	3	2
	BINGHAMTON	46	30	57	23	38	-2	0.61	-0.17	0.31	2.32	60	6.86	77	84	55	0	4	4	0
	BUFFALO	49	32	72	27	40	-1	0.94	0.22	0.55	3.42	90	9.54	102	83	50	0	3	3	1
	ROCHESTER	49	31	72	25	40	-1	0.91	0.26	0.55	2.87	86	7.42	96	81	58	0	5	3	1
	SYRACUSE	50	31	68	25	41	0	1.05	0.28	0.55	3.31	85	7.93	92	87	45	0	4	5	1
NC	ASHEVILLE	70	42	82	34	56	5	0.49	-0.38	0.33	1.44	26	7.58	56	68	30	0	0	2	0
	CHARLOTTE	75	46	82	38	61	3	0.25	-0.50	0.09	1.61	31	6.01	47	65	26	0	0	3	0
	GREENSBORO	74	48	84	44	61	6	0.58	-0.20	0.37	1.66	35	5.60	49	71	32	0	0	2	0
	HATTERAS	66	54	71	51	60	3	0.75	-0.14	0.51	2.38	40	8.86	56	84	53	0	0	2	1
	RALEIGH	74	49	83	42	62	6	1.03	0.36	0.75	2.37	49	6.09	50	71	40	0	0	2	1
	WILMINGTON	77	51	86	43	64	4	0.46	-0.24	0.28	1.75	35	6.98	53	90	31	0	0	2	0
ND	BISMARCK	60	27	71	20	43	5	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.55	48	0.93	44	82	38	0	6	0	0
	DICKINSON	57	27	70	21	42	4	0.20	-0.15	0.20	0.95	88	1.41	75	85	36	0	7	1	0
	FARGO	51	33	64	25	42	4	0.00	-0.28	0.00	1.22	82	2.05	72	79	52	0	4	0	0
	GRAND FORKS	50	28	60	23	39	3	0.00	-0.24	0.00	1.34	116	2.52	104	92	49	0	6	0	0
	JAMESTOWN	51	28	60	23	40	3	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.38	32	0.59	25	91	47	0	5	0	0
	WILLISTON	61	28	70	19	45	8	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.27	132	1.71	90	76	43	0	6	0	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	55	33	74	28	44	0	0.75	0.02	0.63	3.02	76	8.48	97	86	58	0	4	4	1
	CINCINNATI	62	40	80	34	51	1	1.95	1.04	1.08	8.87	180	14.42	136	79	51	0	0	4	2
	CLEVELAND	53	33	65	29	43	-1	0.84	0.08	0.61	2.38	62	7.10	83	84	55	0	4	5	1
	COLUMBUS	61	39	78	32	50	1	0.70	0.00	0.37	4.18	113	8.21	98	75	51	0	1	3	0
	DAYTON	59	37	76	31	48	1	0.89	-0.01	0.45	4.59	106	9.22	100	87	48	0	1	3	0
	MANSFIELD	56	32	73	25	44	1	0.65	-0.29	0.56	3.86	87	9.06	98	91	49	0	3	3	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 8, 2006

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	55	35	63	29	45	1	0.82	0.07	0.38	3.30	95	8.09	111	83	57	0	2	4	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	55	32	69	26	44	0	0.68	-0.09	0.47	2.39	61	7.07	85	89	55	0	4	5	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	77	52	88	45	65	8	0.07	-0.51	0.06	3.53	99	3.88	61	83	29	0	0	2	0
	TULSA	74	52	84	39	63	5	0.16	-0.64	0.08	3.43	77	4.50	56	68	41	0	0	3	0
OR	ASTORIA	58	42	67	34	50	3	0.55	-0.81	0.41	6.50	73	34.51	131	89	68	0	0	4	0
	BURNS	51	34	58	29	42	1	0.64	0.45	0.40	1.91	131	4.40	117	85	64	0	3	5	0
	EUGENE	59	42	63	34	51	3	0.28	-0.72	0.08	4.91	71	20.61	98	93	73	0	0	5	0
	MEDFORD	58	41	62	34	50	0	0.52	0.21	0.23	2.79	126	9.85	145	88	50	0	0	4	0
	PENDLETON	58	41	68	34	50	1	0.79	0.54	0.43	2.95	192	5.50	131	85	64	0	0	4	0
	PORTLAND	62	45	67	36	53	4	0.42	-0.24	0.27	3.60	81	16.68	122	85	61	0	0	4	0
	SALEM	60	42	66	33	51	3	0.61	-0.10	0.26	5.06	102	20.55	129	89	70	0	0	5	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	56	35	66	31	46	1	1.23	0.46	0.59	2.18	49	9.78	91	79	48	0	2	5	1
	ERIE	50	33	71	29	42	-1	1.13	0.32	0.51	3.38	83	8.35	94	83	60	0	4	6	1
	MIDDLETOWN	58	41	69	33	50	2	1.20	0.51	0.53	1.88	46	8.49	86	86	39	0	0	4	1
	PHILADELPHIA	59	42	67	34	51	2	1.20	0.39	0.83	2.11	45	7.96	72	74	46	0	0	4	1
	PITTSBURGH	57	36	77	30	46	0	0.90	0.21	0.62	3.02	76	8.50	94	90	45	0	4	5	1
	WILKES-BARRE	52	34	62	27	43	-2	1.10	0.39	0.56	2.43	69	7.91	98	85	40	0	4	3	1
	WILLIAMSPORT	54	36	65	29	45	0	0.48	-0.32	0.21	1.63	40	8.76	91	78	46	0	2	3	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	55	34	67	31	44	-1	1.59	0.55	0.74	2.16	38	10.02	75	79	50	0	4	5	2
SC	BEAUFORT	82	56	89	45	69	7	0.77	-0.07	0.77	2.08	45	7.88	67	90	31	0	0	1	1
	CHARLESTON	83	54	90	43	68	6	1.23	0.46	1.23	1.67	34	7.90	66	92	31	1	0	1	1
	COLUMBIA	80	51	86	37	65	5	0.40	-0.45	0.40	1.29	23	7.41	53	74	29	0	0	1	0
	GREENVILLE	76	48	84	42	62	6	0.69	-0.18	0.54	2.07	33	7.13	48	61	27	0	0	3	1
SD	ABERDEEN	56	29	74	19	43	3	1.10	0.71	1.10	1.75	98	2.30	84	86	49	0	5	1	1
	HURON	60	34	79	21	47	6	0.58	0.09	0.56	1.63	73	2.06	63	85	46	0	4	2	1
	RAPID CITY	62	35	83	28	49	8	0.99	0.66	0.62	2.20	156	2.56	114	84	42	0	2	4	1
	SIOUX FALLS	58	36	77	25	47	6	3.68	3.11	1.80	6.47	263	7.38	212	78	53	0	3	3	2
TN	BRISTOL	68	39	78	33	53	1	1.98	1.27	0.93	4.90	104	10.78	93	87	38	0	0	6	2
	CHATTANOOGA	76	47	82	40	62	5	1.46	0.35	0.51	4.53	61	11.77	66	86	42	0	0	4	1
	KNOXVILLE	71	44	79	37	58	3	2.06	1.11	0.97	5.28	84	11.83	80	80	40	0	0	5	2
	MEMPHIS	73	55	80	46	64	5	0.82	-0.51	0.62	4.81	68	15.75	101	80	48	0	0	2	1
	NASHVILLE	72	47	82	37	60	4	1.79	0.88	1.13	4.69	79	13.95	103	80	38	0	0	5	1
TX	ABILENE	82	55	88	47	68	6	0.00	-0.33	0.00	2.63	147	4.33	111	63	37	0	0	0	0
	AMARILLO	70	43	85	32	57	4	0.00	-0.28	0.00	1.59	110	1.68	64	63	22	0	1	0	0
	AUSTIN	87	63	95	50	75	9	0.00	-0.42	0.00	7.54	288	10.40	160	81	59	2	0	0	0
	BEAUMONT	81	65	85	54	73	7	0.01	-0.84	0.01	1.44	30	5.13	37	90	54	0	0	1	0
	BROWNSVILLE	89	69	94	63	79	7	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.42	31	1.26	32	89	57	1	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	87	68	93	61	78	9	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.33	15	0.65	12	88	54	1	0	0	0
	DEL RIO	91	64	95	56	77	9	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.16	12	0.45	16	72	46	5	0	0	0
	EL PASO	79	54	88	46	66	4	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.01	3	0.31	27	30	10	0	0	1	0
	FORT WORTH	83	59	92	51	71	9	0.04	-0.55	0.04	4.44	119	10.54	132	78	36	1	0	1	0
	GALVESTON	79	69	80	60	74	6	0.00	-0.59	0.00	1.35	39	2.59	26	92	68	0	0	0	0
	HOUSTON	83	66	87	55	74	8	0.00	-0.80	0.00	2.36	55	6.32	58	85	56	0	0	0	0
	LUBBOCK	77	48	92	37	63	6	0.00	-0.23	0.00	1.62	159	1.80	81	55	32	1	0	0	0
	MIDLAND	79	52	91	41	66	5	0.00	-0.07	0.00	1.78	363	2.76	173	64	39	1	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	84	53	88	46	69	7	0.00	-0.24	0.00	1.92	152	2.77	85	68	37	0	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	90	66	99	55	78	12	0.00	-0.47	0.00	1.36	56	2.33	40	83	33	5	0	0	0
	VICTORIA	85	64	89	53	75	7	0.01	-0.55	0.01	0.47	16	2.58	35	90	53	0	0	1	0
	WACO	84	61	91	51	73	10	0.08	-0.44	0.08	3.35	109	7.21	97	84	54	1	0	1	0
	WICHITA FALLS	81	54	90	46	68	9	0.00	-0.54	0.00	2.74	95	3.54	64	66	35	1	0	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	63	40	72	28	51	3	1.24	0.81	1.13	4.04	169	6.62	130	72	36	0	1	2	1
VT	BURLINGTON	48	29	57	24	39	0	1.64	1.01	1.16	3.53	117	8.87	128	85	48	0	5	3	1
VA	LYNCHBURG	71	42	84	32	57	5	0.46	-0.32	0.18	1.22	26	6.44	57	77	34	0	1	3	0
	NORFOLK	70	47	84	38	58	4	1.22	0.41	0.79	1.75	35	5.08	41	77	38	0	0	2	1
	RICHMOND	71	44	84	36	58	4	0.63	-0.13	0.51	0.83	17	5.19	45	69	37	0	0	2	1
	ROANOKE	72	45	86	39	59	6	1.24	0.43	1.08	1.59	33	6.71	61	83	34	0	0	3	1
	WASH/DULLES	66	44	80	35	55	5	1.11	0.37	0.53	1.18	27	5.96	58	74	47	0	0	4	1
WA	OLYMPIA	59	38	65	32	49	3	0.33	-0.64	0.26	3.98	62	23.29	116	91	66	0	1	3	0
	QUILLAYUTE	57	39	66	32	48	3	0.46	-1.48	0.19	13.28	100	43.67	111	91	64	0	1	4	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	59	42	63	38	50	2	0.52	-0.18	0.38	2.99	66	17.19	124	81	57	0	0	2	0
	SPOKANE	54	38	59	32	46	2	0.52	0.24	0.19	1.81	98	7.48	145	91	57	0	1	4	0
	YAKIMA	59	37	66	32	48	2	0.35	0.21	0.34	1.03	120	3.48	123	84	52	0	2	2	0
WV	BECKLEY	63	38	76	32	51	3	2.50	1.77	1.02	4.34	97	8.46	79	74	44	0	2	5	3
	CHARLESTON	67	44	80	37	55	4	1.08	0.35	0.38	3.09	65	8.14	73	82	37	0	0	5	0
	ELKINS	61	35	74	24	48	2	1.33	0.55	0.48	3.12	65	7.46	65	92	41	0	3	6	0
	HUNTINGTON	68	42	81	37	55	3	1.04	0.30	0.46	4.62	99	9.37	85	85	34	0	0	5	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	55	32	66	21	44	4	1.04	0.42	0.56	4.01	156	5.55	126	84	32	0	4	2	1
	GREEN BAY	51	31	60	24	41	1	0.70	0.10	0.40	1.86	68	4.84	97	84	45	0	3	4	0
	LA CROSSE	54	36	63	26	45	2	2.43	1.70	1.57	5.04	178	6.22	124	82	34	0	2	3	2
	MADISON	52	32	58	23	42	1	2.14	1.39	0.77	4.48	143	7.25	128	77	51	0	3	4	2
	MILWAUKEE	50	35	55	31	42	1	2.37	1.51	1.08	6.07	170	9.90	140	78	58	0	2	4	3
WY	CASPER	62	29	75	22	45	5	0.21	-0.03	0.09	0.97	83	2.36	99	83	39	0	4	3	0
	CHEYENNE	57	31	72	25	44	5	0.15	-0.13	0.09	1.91	140	2.47	110	70	38	0	4	2	0
	LANDER	59	32	70	25	45	4	0.14	-0.25	0.12	0.88	52	1.91	70	76	47	0	5	2	0
	SHERIDAN	63	31	79	27	47	6	0.34	0.01	0.22	1.31	95	1.83	67	86	59	0	4	3	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

March Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

March storminess briefly tempered the effects of an otherwise dry winter in Arizona and New Mexico, while snowy weather bolstered favorable spring and summer runoff prospects across the Intermountain West and interior Northwest. In northern and central California, very cool, wet weather threatened crop quality and slowed fieldwork and crop development. Farther east, a severe windstorm raked the southern High Plains on March 12, raising dust and fanning wildfires. A week later, rain provided some limited relief to the southern Plains' drought-stricken pastures and winter wheat. By month's end, dryness remained a concern as far north as the central High Plains, although a March 18-21 snowstorm and subsequent precipitation boosted soil moisture reserves in most areas from Kansas northward. In late March, flooding developed in the Red River Valley (North Dakota-Minnesota border) due to rainfall and melting snow. In the Corn Belt, March precipitation aided Midwestern winter wheat and boosted soil moisture in preparation for spring planting. Meanwhile in the Arklatex region, downpours provided additional drought relief but caused local flash flooding. Elsewhere, extremely dry conditions were observed along the Gulf Coast and in the Atlantic Coast States, resulting in numerous records for March dryness and monthly totals less than 25 percent of normal from southern Louisiana to Florida and along the East Coast as far north as southern New England.

Cool March weather in the West contrasted with above-normal temperatures from the southern Plains to the Delta. Monthly temperatures averaged more than 6°F below normal in parts of California and the Great Basin, but were as much as 6°F above normal in parts of Oklahoma and Texas. Mild weather (at least 3°F above normal) also prevailed in northern New England, but fluctuating temperatures elsewhere resulted in monthly temperatures within 3°F of normal.

The month opened in the midst of an early-season heat wave on the southern Plains, where daily records in Texas for March 1 included 98°F in Wichita Falls, 95°F in Abilene, and 93°F in Dallas-Ft. Worth. March 1 highs also topped 90°F in Oklahoma locations such as Tulsa (93°F) and Oklahoma City (92°F). As the month progressed, the south-central United States remained the focal point for occasional hot weather. In southern Texas, records for March 11 included 99°F in McAllen and 96°F in Harlingen. Late in the month, however, cold air briefly swept deep into the South, causing some damage to blooming fruit trees and emerging summer crops, including corn. Daily-record lows for March 24 were reported in locations such as Roswell, NM (23°F), Oklahoma City (23°F), and Abilene, TX (26°F). Farther east, Georgia locations such as Macon (32, 28, 29°F) and Valdosta (32, 31, and 32°F) reported their first of three consecutive freezes on March 25. Tallahassee, FL, also noted three consecutive freezes (32, 31, and 29°F) from March 25-27. Ironically, Tallahassee had just experienced its earliest reading above 90°F (91°F on March 21), breaking the record set with a high of 91°F on March 22, 1935).

Much more persistently chilly weather was observed in California, where it was the coldest March on record in Redding, Red Bluff, and several other locations. California record lows for March 10 included 28°F in both Redding and Red Bluff, followed the next day by a daily record of 32°F in Sacramento. Frozen precipitation was reported in some unusual places near the West Coast, including San Francisco's Airport (a trace of sleet on March 11); Olympia, WA (snowfall totaling 0.3 inch from March 8-11); and Portland, OR (snowfall totaling 0.3 inch on March 8-9). In addition, measurable precipitation fell on a record number of March days across a broad area of northern and central California. The Oakland Airport received 7.22 inches of rain (292 percent of normal) spread across 22 days, breaking both March records (previously, 5.69 inches in 1958 and 17 days in 1975). Elsewhere in central California, measurable rain fell on 25 days in Santa Rosa and downtown San Francisco, with the latter location breaking a March record (23 days in 1904) that had survived for more than a century.

Record-Low March Average Temperature (°F)

Location	Avg.	Dep.	Previous Record
Redding, CA	46.9	-5.6	48.6 in 1986
Red Bluff, CA	47.4	-6.9	49.2 in 1945
Monterey, CA	49.5	-4.4	50.0 in 1952, 1999
S.F. (downtown), CA	50.9	-4.7	51.2 in 1999
Oakland (downtown), CA	52.4	-3.8	52.4 in 1999

Most March Days With Measurable Rain

Location	Days	Previous Record
Santa Rosa, CA	25	24 in 1983
San Francisco (dntn.), CA	25	23 in 1904
San Rafael, CA	24	18 in 1975
Redding, CA	23	21 in 1989
Red Bluff, CA	23	21 in 1983
Oakland (downtown), CA	22	20 in 1983
Oakland Airport, CA	22	17 in 1975
San Francisco (SFO), CA	21	19 in 1983
Sacramento (dntn.), CA	20	19 in 1989 and earlier
Stockton, CA	20	17 in 1982
Modesto, CA	17	17 in 1983

Precipitation that was a nuisance in California was welcomed farther east. In Oklahoma City, OK, daily rainfall topped 0.25 inch on March 18 for the first time since October 31. In fact, Oklahoma City's March 17-20 rainfall of 2.18 inches exceeded its total during the preceding 167 days (2.16 inches from October 1 - March 16). Similarly in Texas, Amarillo's March 18-20 precipitation of 1.25 inches exceeded its August 28 - March 17 (202-day) total of 1.10 inches. Farther west, Southwestern storminess arrived following a 143-day spell (October 19 - March 10) without a drop of rain in Phoenix, AZ, where 1.44 inches fell on March 11-12. The longest spell with no rain in Phoenix had been broken much earlier (previously, 101 days from September 23, 1999 - January 1, 2000), but the city's longest streak with no measurable precipitation (160 days from December 30, 1971 - June 6, 1972) remained intact. Elsewhere in Arizona, season-to-date snowfall in Flagstaff climbed from 1.6 inches (2 percent of normal) on March 6 to 32.8 inches (40 percent) on March 13. Most (30.0 inches) of Flagstaff's snow fell from March 10-13, when Arizona totals reached or exceeded 4 feet in locations such as Pinetop and Hart Prairie.

March snow was also occasionally heavy across the Intermountain West, northern and central Plains, and upper Great Lakes region. Daily-record totals for March 12 included 8.3 inches in Casper, WY, and 7.9 inches in East Rapid City, SD. Upper Midwestern storm totals topped 10 inches in locations such as Minneapolis, MN

(10.7 inches on March 12-13), and Marquette, MI (20.8 inches on March 13-14). Another storm crossed the Midwest on March 15-16, dropping another 8.6 inches of snow on Minneapolis. Elsewhere, little snow fell in the Northeast after the first few days of March. For example, Burlington, VT, received 87 percent (14.2 inches) of its 16.3-inch monthly total on March 3-4. However, one of the month's most significant snowstorms raged across northern and central Plains from March 18-21. In Nebraska, storm-total snowfall included 21.6 inches in Grand Island, 21.2 inches in Hastings, 17.5 inches in Norfolk, 16.7 inches in Kearney, and 15.3 inches in Valentine. Unofficial Nebraska totals reached 30 inches in Greeley (Greeley County), 29 inches in Chambers (Holt County), and 26 inches in Ord (Valley County). Grand Island set records for its greatest 1-day snowfall (17.8 inches on March 20; previously 13.0 inches on March 16, 1917) and 2-day total (20.7 inches on March 19-20; previously 15.1 inches on February 17-18, 1984). Records for the same two periods were also broken in Hastings (17.4 inches on March 20 and 20.3 inches on March 19-20, respectively), where former standards were 14.0 inches on March 18, 1984, and 17.4 inches on October 25-26, 1997. Elsewhere, East Rapid City, SD, netted 17.3 inches of snow from March 18-21, while Goodland, KS, measured 13.5 inches on March 20. For Goodland, it was the seventh-highest single-day total on record and greatest snowfall since October 25, 1997, when 19.3 inches fell. The Plains' snowfall was also very wet, resulting in daily-record precipitation totals on March 20 in locations such as Goodland (1.73 inches) and Grand Island (1.61 inches). In the storm's wake, Valentine, NE, collected a daily-record low (-2°F on March 24).

Farther south, heavy rain in a few spots contrasted with record dryness in many Southern and Eastern locations. In northeastern Texas, March 17-19 rainfall topped 5 inches in several locations, including Dallas' Love Field (7.89 inches) and Arlington (7.27 inches). March 19 totals alone reached 6.90 inches at Love Field and 6.08 inches in Arlington. Farther east, Texarkana, AR, marked its first observance of at least 5 inches of rain in a 3-day period since December 15-17, 2001, when 5.00 inches fell. Texarkana's March 18-20 total reached 5.07 inches. In contrast, no rain fell during March in Brooksville, FL, while only a trace dampened nearby Tampa. Less than one-tenth of an inch fell as far north as the Mid-Atlantic States, breaking March records set as long ago as 1910.

Record-Low March Precipitation (Inches)

Location	Total	Normal	Previous Record
Brooksville, FL	0.00	4.22	Trace in 1956
Titusville, FL	0.00	3.60	0.18 in 1907, 1956
Oasis Ranger Station, FL	0.00	2.86	0.23 in 2002
Chiefland, FL	Trace	4.73	not available
Orlando-Sanford, FL	Trace	3.80	0.17 in 1956
Tampa, FL	Trace	2.84	Trace in 1907
Clermont, FL	0.02	3.81	0.15 in 1956
Orlando (MCO), FL	0.02	3.54	0.10 in 1944
Hollywood, FL	0.02	2.16	0.18 in 1979
Lisbon, FL	0.03	4.03	0.45 in 2000
Ft. Lauderdale, FL	0.03	2.80	0.07 in 1945, 1949
National Apt. (DCA), VA	0.05	3.60	0.57 in 1910
Dulles Airport (IAD), VA	0.07	3.55	0.99 in 1981
Daytona Beach, FL	0.08	3.84	0.25 in 1956
Salisbury, MD	0.15	4.62	0.55 in 1921
Baltimore (BWI), MD	0.18	3.93	0.46 in 1910
Richmond, VA	0.20	4.09	0.94 in 1966
Lakeland, FL	0.22	3.38	0.22 in 1916
Mobile, AL	0.24	7.20	0.42 in 2004
Pensacola, FL	0.24	6.40	0.82 in 1963
Wilmington, DE	0.29	3.97	0.81 in 1966
Martinsburg, WV	0.29	3.51	0.72 in 1966
Baton Rouge, LA	0.30	5.07	0.51 in 1910
Roanoke, VA	0.35	3.84	0.43 in 1966
Atlantic City, NJ	0.37	4.06	0.70 in 1966
Deland, FL	0.37	3.84	0.57 in 1945
Norfolk, VA	0.52	4.08	0.75 in 1986
Danville, VA	0.56	4.25	0.95 in 1985
Reading, PA	0.62	3.60	0.66 in 1910
Blacksburg, VA	0.69	3.85	1.33 in 1988
Central Park, NY	0.80	4.37	0.90 in 1885
Allentown, PA	0.92	3.56	0.92 in 1981

More than two dozen tornadoes were spotted from the east-central Plains into the Midwest on March 30-31, boosting the preliminary monthly tally to 226. That total, if verified, will exceed the cumulative March tornado count during the preceding 3 years (147 March tornadoes from 2003-05). It was also the deadliest March, in terms of tornado-related fatalities, since 1998. Ten people died in Missouri during the March 11-12 tornado outbreak, compared with March 1998 fatalities in Georgia (14), North Carolina (2), and Minnesota (2). The March 11-12 severe weather outbreak, which featured more than 120 tornadoes according to preliminary reports by the Storm Prediction Center, was a record-setting event. The previous 2-day record for tornadoes in March was established on March 19-20, 1976, when 68 tornadoes were documented. Even outside of the tornado-affected areas, high winds caused damage. In Moline, IL, a gust to 107 m.p.h. was measured on March 12. Meanwhile on the southern High Plains, an explosion of wildfires on March 12 charred several hundred thousand acres of grassland and other vegetation. Fires were fanned by winds as high as 73 m.p.h. in Artesia, NM, and 62 m.p.h. near Hart, TX. By April 10, the Nation's year-to-date wildfire acreage reached 2.0 million (up from just over 0.5 million on March 6), more than six times normal for the first 100 days of the year.

At month's end, rain and melting snow caused sharp water rises in the Red River Valley. The Red River at Fargo, ND, climbed above the 18-foot flood stage on March 30, followed by a daily-record rainfall (0.41 inch) in that location on March 31. The Red River at Fargo continued to rise rapidly in early April due to runoff and melting snow, cresting about 19.2 feet above flood stage on April 5. Similarly, the Red River at East Grand Forks, MN, rose above the 28-foot flood stage on March 31 and edged nearly 19.9 feet above flood stage on April 6. For both Fargo and East Grand Forks, it was the fifth-highest river level observed in more than 100 years. Farther west, late-month rainfall reached record proportions on the northern Plains, where Billings, MT (1.13 inches on March 29), noted its wettest March day on record (previously, 0.95 inch on March 22, 1973). Elsewhere in Montana, Miles City (1.20 inches on March 30) experienced its second-wettest March day behind a 1.40-inch sum on March 24, 1942.

Hawaii completed one of its wettest months on record. On Kauai, March 2006 was comparably wet to March 1951, when the former March rainfall record was established at Lihue (14.54 inches). March rainfall totaled 36.13 inches (1,009 percent of normal) in Lihue, erasing its record for any month (22.91 inches in December 1968). Elsewhere on Kauai, monthly rainfall totaled 94.30 inches (272 percent of normal) on Mt. Waialeale, the second-highest monthly total on record there behind a 148.83-inch sum in March 1982. Meanwhile, March records were broken in locations such as Punaluu, Oahu (40.31 inches; previously, 35.21 inches in 1920),

and Pahala, on the Big Island (31.01 inches; previously, 28.93 in 1980). Other notable weather-related events included a dam break in northeastern Kauai on March 14 and the State's 35th documented tornado since 1950 at Lanai's Kaumalapau Harbor on March 23. The failure of the Ka Loko dam left three people dead and four missing.

Record-High Monthly Precipitation (Inches)

Location	Total	Normal	Previous Record
Punaluu, Oahu, HI	40.31	9.62	36.70 in January 1922
Lihue, Kauai, HI	36.13	3.58	22.91 in December 1968

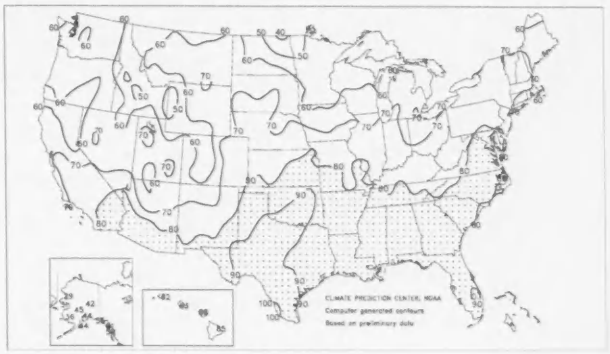
Record-High March Precipitation (Inches)

Location	Total	Normal	Previous Record
Punaluu, Oahu, HI	40.31	9.62	35.21 in 1920
Lihue, Kauai, HI	36.13	3.58	14.54 in 1951
Pahala, Hawaii, HI	31.01	6.30	28.93 in 1980
Moloaa, Kauai, HI	23.84	6.20	21.97 in 1951
Waimanalo, Oahu, HI	22.29	3.62	19.43 in 1963
Austin (Camp Mabry), TX	7.54	2.14	7.23 in 1926
Oakland Airport, CA	7.22	2.47	5.69 in 1958

Most of Alaska experienced a cold March, with temperatures as much as 8°F below normal across the interior. Juneau (27.8°F, or 5.9°F below normal) completed its fifth-coldest March on record. Similarly, Fairbanks (3.0°F, or 8.1°F below normal) noted its coldest March since 1972. Northway collected four daily-record lows from March 12-16, including readings of -43°F on March 13 and 14. Meanwhile, wetter-than-normal conditions in western Alaska contrasted with mostly dry weather in the southeast. March 1-5 snowfall totaled 19.3 inches in Nome and 13.1 inches in McGrath. On March 1, Nome's 13.2-inch total eclipsed its March daily record (previously, 8.0 inches on March 13 and 29, 1940). Meanwhile, monthly precipitation was less than half of normal in southern Alaska locations such as Valdez (1.73 inches, or 39 percent of normal) and Annette Island (3.39 inches, or 43 percent).

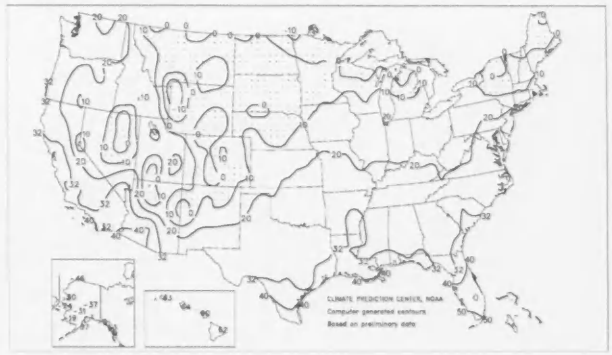
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

March 2006



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

March 2006



Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Above-normal temperatures prevailed across the central and western Corn Belt, Mississippi Delta, southern Great Plains, and Northeast, while temperatures in the Ohio Valley, southern Atlantic Coast, Rocky Mountains, and Pacific Coast averaged below normal.

Much-needed precipitation fell on the Great Plains, where dry conditions threatened winter wheat throughout the winter. Though soil moisture improved with the rainfall, crop condition remained mostly poor to very poor on the southern Great Plains. Planting and emergence of summer crops were well ahead of normal in Texas.

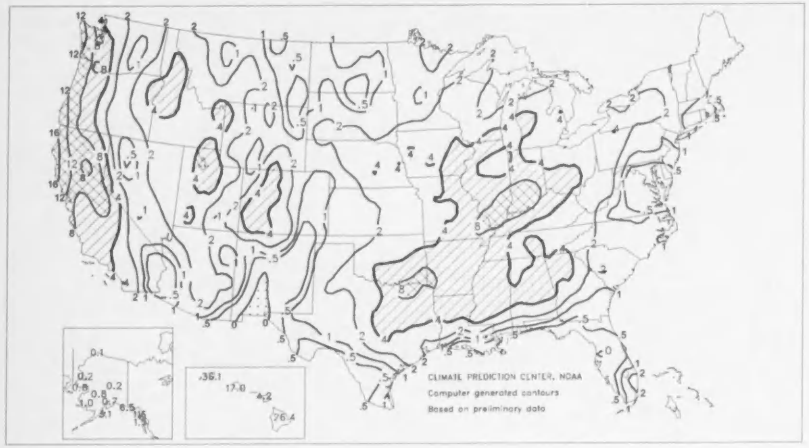
Moderate to heavy precipitation in the Corn Belt boosted topsoil moisture but hindered fieldwork. Corn planting had begun in only the southernmost areas of the region. In the Ohio Valley, rainfall totals were mostly below normal. However, most areas still had adequate soil moisture, while excessive moisture in some areas caused flooding in winter wheat fields.

Dry conditions along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts were favorable for fieldwork but caused soil moisture shortages. Corn planting was well underway in the southernmost areas of the Southeast, but some areas needed additional moisture before planting could begin. In the interior Mississippi Delta, warm weather and normal rainfall pushed planting of most crops ahead of the normal pace.

In California, wet weather favored crop growth but hampered fieldwork, causing flooding in some areas. Below-normal temperatures slowed development in fruit orchards. Similar weather in the Pacific Northwest delayed small grain planting and caused some flooding. Winter wheat condition was mostly good due to ample moisture.

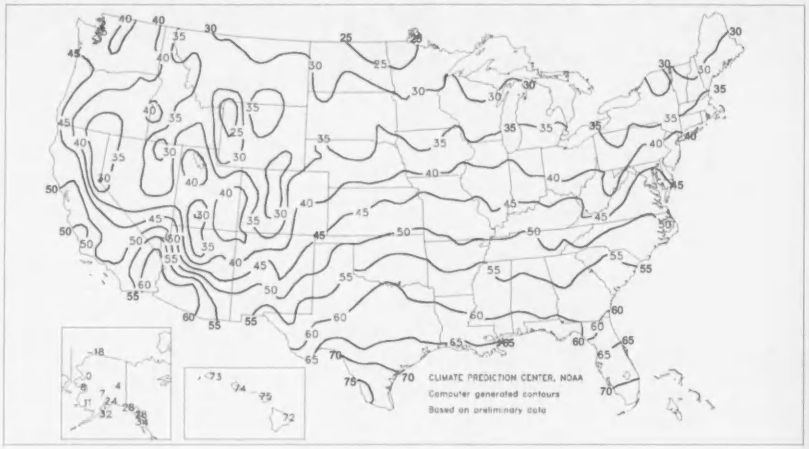
Total Precipitation (Inches)

March 2006



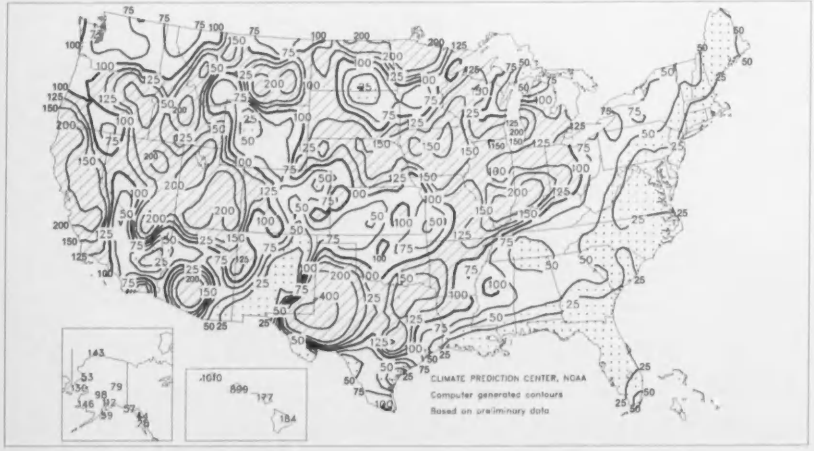
Average Temperature (°F)

March 2006



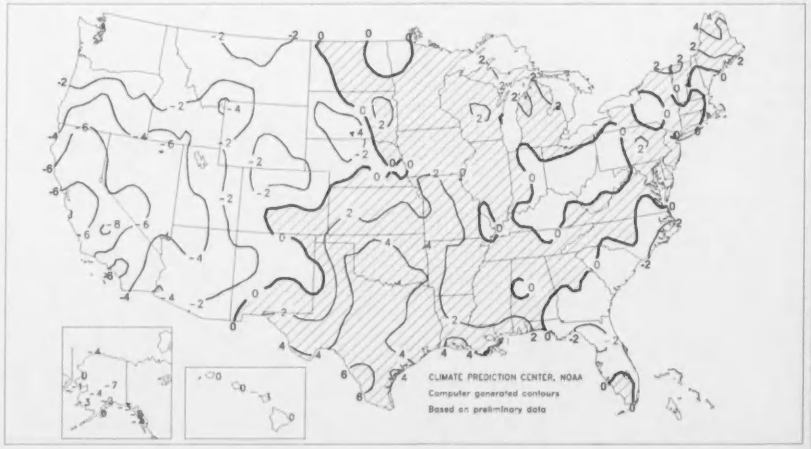
Percent Of Normal Precipitation

March 2006



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

March 2006



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

March 2006

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	56	1	4.72	-1.38	LEXINGTON	44	-2	4.17	-0.24	COLUMBUS	40	-2	3.48	0.59
HUNTSVILLE	83	1	2.37	-4.31	LONDON-CORBIN	47	0	2.74	-1.87	DAYTON	39	-1	3.70	0.41
MOBILE	62	2	0.24	-6.96	LOUISVILLE	47	0	5.21	0.80	MANSFIELD	36	-1	3.21	-0.15
MONTGOMERY	58	0	3.42	-2.97	PADUCAH	49	1	5.46	1.19	TOLEDO	38	1	2.48	-0.14
AK ANCHORAGE	24	-2	0.73	0.08	LA BATON ROUGE	64	4	0.30	-4.77	YOUNGSTOWN	37	0	1.71	-1.34
BARROW	-18	-4	0.13	0.04	LAKE CHARLES	65	4	0.19	-3.35	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	55	4	2.78	-0.12
COLD BAY	32	2	3.50	1.02	NEW ORLEANS	66	4	0.63	-4.61	TULSA	55	4	2.80	-0.77
FAIRBANKS	4	-7	0.22	-0.06	SHREVEPORT	61	3	5.07	0.89	OR ASTORIA	45	-1	5.66	-1.71
JUNEAU	28	-6	1.55	-1.96	ME BANGOR	32	1	1.17	-2.27	BURNS	35	-2	1.05	-0.19
KING SALMON	18	-6	0.85	0.06	CARIBOU	28	3	0.95	-1.62	EUGENE	45	-1	4.55	-1.25
KODIAK	32	-1	3.06	-2.16	PORTLAND	34	0	1.02	-3.12	MEDFORD	44	-3	2.20	0.35
NOME	8	-1	0.78	0.18	MD BALTIMORE	46	2	0.18	-3.75	PENDLETON	44	-1	1.94	0.68
AZ FLAGSTAFF	33	-4	2.17	-0.45	MA BOSTON	39	0	0.56	-3.29	PORTLAND	46	-1	2.96	-0.75
PHOENIX	62	-1	1.56	0.49	WORCESTER	36	2	0.50	-3.73	SALEM	45	-2	4.17	0.00
TUCSON	59	0	0.41	-0.40	MI ALPENA	31	3	1.66	-0.47	PA ALLENTOWN	41	2	0.92	-2.64
AR FORT SMITH	55	2	5.31	1.37	DETROIT	38	1	3.21	0.69	ERIE	36	-1	2.03	-1.10
LITTLE ROCK	55	2	4.04	-0.84	FLINT	35	1	2.83	0.61	MIDDLETOWN	43	2	0.68	-2.60
CA BAKERSFIELD	53	-4	1.91	0.50	GRAND RAPIDS	36	1	3.31	0.72	PHILADELPHIA	44	1	0.91	-2.90
EUREKA	46	-3	11.11	5.56	HOUGHTON LAKE	31	2	2.28	0.23	PITTSBURGH	38	-2	2.12	-1.05
FRESNO	50	-6	4.73	2.53	LANSING	36	2	2.64	0.31	WILKES-BARRE	37	-1	1.32	-1.37
LOS ANGELES	55	-3	2.52	0.12	MUSKEGON	36	2	5.71	3.35	WILLIAMSPORT	40	2	1.15	-2.06
REDDING	47	-6	7.56	2.41	TRAVERSE CITY	33	2	1.21	-0.77	PR SAN JUAN	79	1	0.81	-1.33
SACRAMENTO	50	-5	5.29	2.49	MN DULUTH	29	4	1.56	-0.13	RI PROVIDENCE	39	0	0.57	-3.86
SAN DIEGO	57	-3	1.36	-0.90	INT'L FALLS	26	2	2.20	1.24	SC CHARLESTON	57	-1	0.44	-3.56
SAN FRANCISCO	51	-3	6.13	2.87	MINNEAPOLIS	34	2	2.01	0.15	COLUMBIA	55	0	0.89	-3.70
STOCKTON	51	-4	3.84	1.56	ROCHESTER	33	2	2.54	0.66	FLORENCE	54	-2	0.68	-3.32
CO ALAMOSA	34	1	0.57	0.11	ST. CLOUD	32	4	0.97	-0.53	GREENVILLE	53	1	1.34	-3.97
CO SPRINGS	38	0	0.24	-0.82	MS JACKSON	58	1	4.75	-0.99	MYRTLE BEACH	54	-1	1.67	-2.12
DENVER	38	0	0.56	-0.33	MERIDIAN	58	1	5.48	-1.45	SD ABERDEEN	33	2	0.65	-0.69
GRAND JUNCTION	42	-1	1.23	0.23	TUPELO	55	2	3.50	-2.80	HURON	35	2	1.04	-0.63
PUEBLO	42	0	0.62	-0.35	MO COLUMBIA	46	2	3.37	0.16	RAPID CITY	33	-2	1.20	0.17
CT BRIDGEPORT	40	0	0.85	-3.30	JOPLIN	51	3	1.57	-2.05	SIOUX FALLS	33	0	2.67	0.86
HARTFORD	38	0	0.78	-3.10	KANSAS CITY	47	3	1.78	-0.66	TN BRISTOL	46	-1	2.86	-1.05
DC WASHINGTON	48	1	0.05	-3.55	SPRINGFIELD	49	3	2.45	-1.37	CHATTANOOGA	53	2	1.94	-4.25
DE WILMINGTON	44	1	0.29	-3.68	ST JOSEPH	45	1	1.96	-0.40	JACKSON	52	1	3.40	-1.73
FL DAYTONA BEACH	64	-1	0.08	-3.76	ST LOUIS	47	1	3.25	-0.35	KNOXVILLE	51	1	3.22	-1.95
FT LAUDERDALE	71	0	0.03	-2.77	MT BILLINGS	35	-2	2.67	1.55	MEMPHIS	55	2	3.79	-1.79
FT MYERS	69	-1	0.32	-2.42	BUTTE	31	1	0.52	-0.31	NASHVILLE	51	1	2.90	-1.97
JACKSONVILLE	61	-1	0.68	-3.25	CUT BANK	29	-2	0.25	-0.30	TX ABILENE	60	4	2.63	1.22
KEY WEST	73	-1	0.05	-1.81	GLASGOW	31	0	0.22	-0.25	AMARILLO	48	0	1.56	0.43
MELBOURNE	66	0	0.25	-2.67	GREAT FALLS	32	-1	1.70	0.89	AUSTIN	65	3	7.54	5.40
MIAMI	72	0	1.10	-1.46	HELENA	36	1	0.60	-0.03	BEAUMONT	66	4	1.43	-2.32
ORLANDO	67	0	0.02	-3.52	MILES CITY	34	-1	1.38	0.80	BROWNSVILLE	74	5	0.42	-0.51
PENSACOLA	64	3	0.24	-6.16	MISSOULA	37	-1	1.15	0.19	COLLEGE STATION	65	3	4.80	1.96
ST PETERSBURG	70	3	0.00	-3.29	NE GRAND ISLAND	38	0	3.26	1.22	CORPUS CHRISTI	71	5	0.33	-1.40
TALLAHASSEE	61	0	0.29	-6.18	HASTINGS	39	0	2.85	0.77	DALLAS/FT WORTH	62	5	4.40	1.34
TAMPA	67	0	0.00	-2.84	LINCOLN	40	1	3.03	0.82	DEL RIO	68	4	0.16	-0.80
WEST PALM BEACH	70	-1	1.78	-1.90	MCCOOK	41	1	1.20	-0.21	EL PASO	59	2	0.00	-0.26
GA ATHENS	54	1	2.53	-2.46	NORFOLK	38	1	3.13	1.16	GALVESTON	67	3	1.35	-1.41
ATLANTA	54	0	2.93	-2.45	NORTH PLATTE	37	-1	1.23	-0.01	HOUSTON	65	3	2.36	-1.00
AUGUSTA	55	-1	3.34	-1.27	OMAHA/EPPLEY	39	0	2.17	0.04	LUBBOCK	54	3	1.62	0.86
COLUMBUS	58	0	2.77	-2.98	SCOTTSBLUFF	35	-2	1.38	0.22	MIDLAND	57	1	1.78	1.36
MACON	56	0	1.24	-3.65	VALENTINE	32	-3	1.30	0.19	SAN ANGELO	61	4	1.92	0.93
SAVANNAH	57	-2	0.32	-3.32	NV ELKO	35	-4	2.31	1.33	SAN ANTONIO	68	6	1.36	-0.53
HI HILO	72	0	26.41	12.06	ELY	31	-5	1.71	0.66	VICTORIA	67	3	0.46	-1.79
HONOLULU	74	0	16.98	15.09	LAS VEGAS	55	-3	0.19	-0.40	WACO	62	4	3.27	0.79
KAHULUI	75	2	4.17	1.82	RENO	39	-4	0.92	0.06	WICHITA FALLS	59	5	2.74	0.47
LIHUE	73	0	36.13	32.55	WINNEMUCCA	36	-5	1.22	0.36	UT SALT LAKE CITY	42	-1	2.76	0.85
ID BOISE	42	-2	2.19	0.78	NH CONCORD	33	0	1.31	-1.73	VT BURLINGTON	32	1	1.62	-0.70
LEWISTON	45	0	0.94	-0.18	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	43	1	0.37	-3.69	VA LYNCHBURG	47	1	0.76	-3.07
POCATELLO	35	-3	1.77	0.39	NEWARK	43	1	0.79	-3.42	NORFOLK	50	1	0.52	-3.56
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	38	1	2.73	0.08	NM ALBUQUERQUE	49	1	0.14	-0.47	RICHMOND	50	2	0.20	-3.89
MOLINE	40	1	4.21	1.29	NY ALBANY	36	1	1.23	-1.87	ROANOKE	49	2	0.35	-3.49
PEORIA	41	1	3.10	0.27	BINGHAMTON	32	-1	1.63	-1.34	WASH/DULLES	46	3	0.07	-3.48
ROCKFORD	37	1	4.05	1.66	BUFFALO	35	1	2.14	-0.85	WA OLYMPIA	44	0	3.34	-1.95
SPRINGFIELD	43	1	4.78	1.63	ROCHESTER	36	2	1.80	-0.78	QUILLAYUTE	43	-1	12.74	1.76
IN EVANSVILLE	47	1	9.36	5.07	SYRACUSE	34	0	1.86	-1.16	SEATTLE-TACOMA	46	0	2.18	-1.57
FORT WAYNE	38	0	1.98	-0.88	NC ASHEVILLE	47	1	0.91	-3.68	SPOKANE	39	-1	1.23	-0.30
INDIANAPOLIS	42	0	6.79	3.35	CHARLOTTE	51	-2	1.32	-3.07	YAKIMA	42	0	0.44	-0.26
SOUTH BEND	38	0	3.08	0.19	GREENSBORO	51	2	0.95	-2.90	WV BECKLEY	42	0	1.83	-1.80
IA BURLINGTON	42	2	3.63	0.67	HATTERAS	50	-2	1.63	-3.32	CHARLESTON	45	0	1.90	-2.00
CEDAR RAPIDS	36	-1	3.97	1.74	RALEIGH	51	0	1.25	-2.78	ELKINS	40	0	1.71	-2.21
DES MOINES	39	1	4.10	1.89	WILMINGTON	53	-2	1.28	-2.94	HUNTINGTON	45	-1	3.26	-0.57
DUBUQUE	36	1	3.59	1.02	ND BISMARCK	31	1	0.54	-0.31	WI EAU CLAIRE	33	2	2.97	1.11
SIOUX CITY	36	-1	2.61	0.61	DICKINSON	28	-2	0.75	0.06	GREEN BAY	33	2	1.16	-0.90
WATERLOO	36	1	2.92	0.79	FARGO	27	0	1.22	0.05	LA CROSSE	35	0	2.61	0.61
KS CONCORDIA	43	1	1.85	-0.50	GRAND FORKS	23	-3	1.34	0.45	MADISON	35	1	2.34	0.06
DODGE CITY	47	3	1.01	-0.83	JAMESTOWN	29	1	0.38	-0.51	MILWAUKEE	36	1	3.70	1.11
GOODLAND	40	0	2.00	0.80	MINOT	29	1	1.03	-0.02	WAUSAU	32	2	1.99	0.07
HILL CITY	43	4	1.50	-0.04	WILLISTON	29	0	1.27	0.53	WY CASPER	34	-1	0.76	-0.14
TOPEKA	46	2	2.15	-0.41	OH AKRON-CANTON	37	-1	2.22	-0.93	CHEYENNE	33	-1	1.70	0.65
WICHITA	49	3	2.28	-0.43	CINCINNATI	42	-2	6.92	3.02	LANDER	35	0	0.74	-0.50
KY JACKSON	48	1	2.89	-1.49	CLEVELAND	38	0	1.54	-1.40	SHERIDAN	35	0	0.92	-0.08

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

April 3 - 9, 2006

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Above-normal temperatures prevailed across the Nation, with the exception of California and the Northeast. Temperatures averaged over 6 degrees F above normal across the Mississippi Delta, parts of the southern Great Plains, and much of the Missouri River Valley. Dry weather returned to the southern Plains, where winter wheat condition remained mostly poor to very poor. In contrast, light to moderate precipitation fell in more northerly areas of the Great Plains, particularly in Nebraska and South Dakota, where fieldwork was limited to 3 and 2 days, respectively. The Delta, Gulf Coast, and southern Atlantic Coast States remained mostly dry, further reducing topsoil moisture. However, rainfall was abundant across most of the Corn Belt, improving soil moisture but seriously hindering fieldwork. In most Corn Belt States, fieldwork was limited to 3 days or less. Heavy rainfall in California hampered cotton and rice planting, while moderate rainfall in the Pacific Northwest kept small grain growers out of their fields.

Corn: Growers had seeded 3 percent of their acreage, 3 percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind normal. Planting was ahead of the normal pace in Texas and North Carolina, at 64 and 35 percent, respectively. However, progress was limited to 16 percent or less elsewhere. In the Corn Belt, only the southernmost State, Missouri, showed any planting progress.

Cotton: Eight percent of the Nation's cotton crop had been planted, compared with 7 percent for last year and the 5-year average. Encouraged by warm, dry weather, Texas producers had planted 17 percent of their acreage, 4 points ahead of normal, while in Arizona, 15 percent of the crop had been sown. Elsewhere, planting progress was confined to the southernmost States in the Mississippi Delta and Southeast and was limited to 3 percent or less. In California, heavy rainfall continued to delay the onset of planting, which fell to 24 points behind the normal pace.

Rice: Planting advanced to 22 percent complete, 10 points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of normal. Planting was most advanced in Texas and Louisiana, at 73 and 54 percent complete, respectively. Meanwhile, Arkansas and Missouri growers had seeded 15 percent of their acreage. Planting was 3 points behind normal in Mississippi and had not yet begun in California.

Sorghum: Planting, at 18 percent complete, was 4 points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of normal. Seeding progressed rapidly in Louisiana, advancing 19 points, while Texas growers continued to lead the way, with 54 percent of their acreage planted. Planting was just getting underway in Missouri and Oklahoma, but had not yet begun in the northern and central Great Plains.

Small Grains: Spring wheat planting advanced to 4 percent complete, compared with 10 percent last year and 7 percent for the 5-year average. Barley seeding, at 5 percent complete, was 6 points behind last year and the normal. Minnesota growers had not begun planting either crop, and progress was behind the normal pace in the remaining States. Planting was farthest behind in the Northwest.

Thirty-one percent of the Nation's oat crop had been planted, 9 points behind last year and 3 points behind normal. Pennsylvania producers, with 29 percent of their acreage sown, were 17 points ahead of normal, while Iowa and Nebraska growers trailed the normal pace by 21 and 17 points, respectively. Planting had begun in all States, except Minnesota and North Dakota.

Other Crops: Sugarbeet growers had planted 3 percent of their acreage, compared with 9 percent for last year and the 5-year average. Planting had not yet begun in the Red River Valley and was less than 10 percent complete elsewhere. In Idaho, where heavy rainfall has delayed planting of summer crops, just 9 percent of the acreage had been seeded, 31 points behind normal.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 9, 2006

Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Tables provided by USDA/NASS

Corn Percent Planted

	Apr 9 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	NA	1	0
IL	0	NA	12	4
IN	0	NA	2	1
IA	0	NA	2	1
KS	7	NA	10	8
KY	15	NA	7	14
MI	0	NA	3	1
MN	0	NA	0	0
MO	16	NA	28	19
NE	0	NA	0	0
NC	35	NA	13	18
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	0	NA	0	1
PA	1	NA	0	0
SD	0	NA	0	0
TN	16	NA	16	26
TX	64	NA	61	55
WI	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	3	NA	6	4

These 18 States planted 93% of last year's corn acreage.

Sugarbeets Percent Planted

	Apr 9 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	9	NA	32	40
MI	8	NA	27	17
MN	0	NA	0	0
ND	0	NA	0	1
4 Sts	3	NA	9	9

These 4 States planted 82% of last year's sugarbeet acreage.

Rice Percent Planted

	Apr 9 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	15	2	5	11
CA	0	0	0	0
LA	54	40	42	54
MS	6	0	3	9
MO	15	0	6	2
TX	73	58	41	56
6 Sts	22	11	12	18

These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.

Cotton Percent Planted

	Apr 9 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	1	NA	1	2
AZ	15	NA	18	19
AR	0	NA	0	0
CA	0	NA	9	24
GA	1	NA	1	2
KS	0	NA	0	0
LA	3	NA	1	2
MS	1	NA	0	0
MO	0	NA	0	0
NC	0	NA	0	0
OK	0	NA	0	0
SC	0	NA	1	1
TN	0	NA	0	0
TX	17	NA	14	13
VA	0	NA	0	0
15 Sts	8	NA	7	7

These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.

Sorghum Percent Planted

	Apr 9 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	16	8	7	12
CO	0	0	0	0
IL	0	0	0	0
KS	0	0	1	0
LA	26	7	22	11
MO	1	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	1	0	2	1
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	54	45	40	39
11 Sts	18	15	14	13

These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Spring Wheat Percent Planted

	Apr 9 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	7	2	37	32
MN	0	0	0	0
MT	2	1	5	4
ND	0	0	3	2
SD	15	5	35	20
WA	39	32	77	56
6 Sts	4	2	10	7

These 6 States planted 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.

Oats Percent Planted

	Apr 9 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	19	6	67	40
MN	0	0	0	5
NE	27	13	69	44
ND	0	0	3	1
OH	17	5	9	16
PA	29	24	14	12
SD	13	1	30	17
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	2	0	14	7
9 Sts	31	27	40	34

These 9 States planted 67% of last year's oat acreage.

Barley Percent Planted

	Apr 9 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	7	1	21	24
MN	0	0	0	0
MT	7	5	11	10
ND	0	0	1	1
WA	28	26	46	36
5 Sts	5	3	11	11

These 5 States planted 79% of last year's barley acreage.

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	4	24	57	15
CA	0	0	6	42	52
CO	6	16	30	40	8
ID	0	1	7	87	5
IL	0	1	22	61	16
IN	1	3	18	63	15
KS	6	15	37	37	5
MI	1	1	24	63	11
MO	0	2	30	54	14
MT	1	6	43	43	7
NE	3	7	36	49	5
NC	0	9	35	54	2
OH	0	4	21	60	15
OK	31	31	27	11	0
OR	0	0	37	60	3
SD	1	19	32	43	5
TX	44	30	19	6	1
WA	1	2	21	63	13
18 Sts	14	16	29	35	6
Prev Wk	15	16	31	33	5
Prev Yr	1	5	24	53	17

VP - Very Poor
P - Poor
F - Fair
G - Good
EX - Excellent
NA - Not Available
* Revised

National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on the year 2005 planted acres.

State Agricultural Summaries

These summaries, issued weekly through the summer growing season, provide brief descriptions of crop and weather conditions important on a national scale. More detailed data are available in Weather and Crop Bulletins published each Monday by NASS State Statistical Offices in cooperation with the National Weather Service. The crop weather reports are also available on the Internet through the NASS Home Page on the World Wide Web at http://www.usda.gov/nass/ or from JAWF at http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf.

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork was 6.1. Topsoil 17% very short, 25% short, 51% adequate, 7% surplus. Corn 45% planted, 36% 2005, 33% avg.; 24% emerged, na 2005, na avg. Cotton 1% planted, 1% 2005, 2% avg. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 43% fair, 48% good, 5% excellent. Pasture condition 10% very poor, 18% poor, 38% fair, 31% good, 3% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 29% fair, 58% good, 11% excellent. Conditions were dry as the week came to a close, but late Friday to Saturday morning, much of the state received rain. Pastures are dry and farmers are feeding hay on a regular basis. Peaches are progressing nicely, some concern with leaf color was probably the result of the freeze the last weekend in March.

ARIZONA: Temperatures for the State were mostly above normal for the week ending April 9. Precipitation was reported at 11 of the 22 reporting stations. Flagstaff received the most precipitation at 0.61 inches and Safford received the least at 0.01 inches. All of the reporting stations are at below normal precipitation for the year to date. Alfalfa condition remains mostly good to fair. Range and pasture conditions are very poor to poor.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for field work 6.0 . Soil 2% very short, 23% sort, 70% adequate, 5% surplus. Corn 72% planted, 49% previous week, 55% previous year, 55% 5- yr 33% emerged, 20% previous week, 22% previous year, 22% 5- year average. Soybeans 6% planted, 1% previous week, 3% previous year, 2% 5- year average. Sorghum 16% planted, 8% previous week, 7% previous year, 12% 5-year average. Rice 15% planted, 2% previous week, 5% previous year, 11% 5- year average. Winter wheat 15% headed, 5% Previous Week, 4% Previous Year, 3% 5- year average. Hay-Alfalfa 0% verypoor, 0% poor, 59% fair, 41% good, 0% excellent. Hay-Other 0% very poor, 9% poor, 61% fair, 26% good, 4% excellent. Pasture and Range: 4% very poor, 15% poor, 45% fair, 33% good, 3% excellent. Winter wheat: 0% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 57% good, 15% excellent. CROPS: Warm and dry conditions were observed throughout most of the state during the week. Windy conditions were also observed during the week. Much of the stateis still in need of rain. The week ended with a cool front that produced unseasonable cool night-time temps. LIVESTOCK: Livestock was rated in mostly good condition. Cattlemen are busy vaccinating herds and fertilizing pastures. Hay crops are in mostly fair to good condition. Pastures are in mostly fair to good condition.

CALIFORNIA: Continued rainfall was delaying most fieldwork activity. Winter wheat continued to head. Most winter wheat fields were benefiting from the rain and were in excellent condition; however, standing water and lodging was noted in other fields. Lodging was also reported in some oat fields. Several alfalfa fields were ready to be cut, but growers were waiting for drier conditions. Rust was reported in some rain-saturated small grain fields in Glenn County. Most cotton, rice planting continued to be delayed by the wet conditions, cool temperatures. Many cotton growers were concerned that their window for planting was getting smaller. New sugar beet fields were planted in Fresno County, earlier planted fields were making good progress. Sweet potato field fumigations continued in Merced County. Only limited field work was underway in fruit orchards and grape vineyards due to the very wet soil conditions and ongoing rainy weather. Grape vines were leafing out, but vine development was slow due to cooler than average weather. Cherry trees continued to bloom in Yuba County. The rains may cause fungal problems in cherries and other tree fruit . Some growers were applying fungicides by air due to saturated field conditions. The wet weather was also hampering pollination of tree fruit. Nectarine orchards continued to be treated for thrips to prevent fruit scarring in between rain storms. Some thinning began in early nectarines, apricots. Plum trees for prune production began blooming. Girdling of early nectarines, plums to enhance fruit size continued. Apple and pear trees were blooming, pomegranates were leafing out. Blueberries, strawberries in the San Joaquin Valley continued to bloom, fruit set had begun. Strawberries in the coastal areas were a few weeks behind normal in ripening. Wet soil, rainy conditions slowed all citrus harvesting. A few Navel oranges were harvested, but many orchards were full of standing water. Cara Cara Navel harvest was quickly coming to an end. Minneola tangelos were harvested, blood orange harvest was complete for the season. Valencia orange maturity had improved with small sizes dominating this season. Lemons were packed and exported to Japan. Most almond orchards were leafing out, nut development was ongoing. Growers continued to treat many almond orchards to prevent shot hole disease. Walnut blight spraying began in early blooming walnut orchards with fungiside and copper. Application of fungicide by air was ongoing in onion, lettuce, garlic, transplant tomato fields. Harvesting slowed due to wet weather in asparagus, broccoli, lettuce fields. Growers were delaying the planting of greenhouse tomatoes as a result of the muddy soil. Some growers continued to pump water from their fields. Carrots were growing slowly due to the cold weather. Some growers began to prepare their fields for summer plantings. Transplant tomato, eggplant, and various pepper plants under hot caps showed good growth. Harvest of cool season Asian vegetables such as cauliflower, bok choy, daikon, gai choy, napa cabbage, sugar, snow pea leaf continued. Rain continued but a few sunny days and mild temperatures were favorable to foothill pastures. The prospects are for very good weight gains on cattle once the rain subsides, there are more sunny days. In the northern area the past week, grass had a high level of moisture, cattle were eating larger amounts to maintain condition. This was causing grass to be shorter than normal on some ranches and may affect stocking rates if rain continues. Some cattlemen were supplementing for grass tetany. This appeared to be less of a problem in central California where cattle and sheep were reportedly in good condition. Spring calving of beef cows was winding down. Branding of fall calves was complete in most areas. Muddy conditions were not favorable for milk production at dairies without free-stall barns. Dairies with free-stall barns, which includes many larger dairies, were benefiting from the mild temperatures and longer days. Old crop lamb shipments were complete in the Imperial Valley. In central California, ewes, lambs were grazing on foothill pastures. New crop lambs were shipping to other areas for further feeding.

COLORADO: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil10% very short, 26% short, 62% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoilj15% very short, 43% short, 41% adequate, 1% surplus. Colorado experienced above average temperatures last week with a few days of isolated snow, rain showers across the Front Range, Eastern Plains. North, central regions of the Eastern Plains received measurable levels of moisture, while the southern section saw very little. Spring wheat 15% seeded, 25% 2005, 21% avg.; 7% emerged, 12% 2005, 6% avg. Spring barley 25% seeded, 31% 2005, 29% avg.; 8% emerged, 10% 2006, 9% avg.; condition 1% poor, 44% fair, 55% good. Dry onions 36% planted, 55% 2005, 50% avg. Winter wheat 15% jointed, 11% 2005, 8% avg.; condition 6% very poor, 16% poor, 30% fair, 40% good, 8% excellent. Summer potato 11% planted, 11% 2005, 11% avg. Sugarbeets 15% planted, 30% 2005, 26% avg. Cows calved 67% 2006, 70% 2005, 68% avg. Ewes lambed 65% 2006, 63% 2005, 63% avg.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 19% very short, 38% short, 43% adequate. Subsoil 25% very short, 32% short, 43% adequate. Barley condition 8% very poor, 13% poor, 30% fair, 39% good, 10 % excellent. Winter wheat condition 7% very poor, 12% poor, 29% fair, 42% good, 10% excellent. Pasture condition 13% very poor, 7% poor, 33% fair, 40% good, 7% excellent. Strawberries bloomed 21%, 3% 2005, 6% avg. Apples bloomed 21%, 4% 2005, 7% avg. Peaches bloomed 45%, 14% 2005, 25% avg. Green peas 66% planted, 21% 2005, 32% avg. Potatoes 58% planted, 11% 2005, 21% avg. Hay supplies 17% very short, 32% short, 51% adequate. Rains on Saturday helped small grain growth that was lagging from the dry conditions.

FLORIDA: Topsoil 60% very short, 36% short, 4% adequate. Subsoil 42% very short, 49% short, 9% adequate. Temperature average 1 to 5^{0}. above normal. Highs: 80s, few cities at least one day 90s. Lows: 50s, 60s, few locations at least one low in 40s. Rainfall none Immokalee to over 4.00 in. Avalon. Alachua, Citra, Monticello, Pierson, Putnam Hall all over 1.00 in. Dover 2.00 in. Substantial rains needed across State to elevate soil moisture. Growers stopped fieldwork due to dry, hard soils. Dry conditions prevented perennials from actively growing, Washington County. Pecan budding out, Jefferson County. Growers unable to begin planting cotton due to extremely dry soils, Jackson County. Vegetable harvesting central, southern Peninsula remains active as growers supply the spring holiday demand. Dry conditions led to insect, disease problems, Dade County. Producers, central Peninsula picking blueberries, light supplies available. Strawberry harvesting nearly finished, Plant City. Growers marketed snap beans, cabbage, celery, cucumbers, eggplant, endive, escarole, lettuce, potatoes, peppers, radishes, squash, sweet corn, tomatoes. Thunderstorms across State brought varied amounts of rainfall to most citrus producing counties. Heaviest in north at almost 1.00 in., least in center of State at less than 0.10 in. Immokalee, no rainfall. Daytime temperatures, mid to high 80s most of week; over 90 at least one day, Lake Alfred. Grove activities: irrigation, final applications of Temik, hedging behind harvesting of grapefruit, discing, chopping, mowing cover crops prior to, following harvesting. Oranges, grapefruit beginning petal drop, forming pea-sized fruit. Field workers report new fruit on grapefruit progressing well on the east coast. Valencia weekly harvesting has picked up, but maturity levels still lagging behind last year. Majority of grapefruit going to processing. Honey tangerine utilization running about 150,000 boxes a week, primarily for fresh market; almost all Temples picked going to processing. Pasture feed 20% very poor, 39% poor, 40% fair, 1% good. Cattle condition: 5% very poor, 5% poor, 75% fair, 15% good. Panhandle: most small grain for grazing poor due to drought, permanent pasture growth slow due frost, drought, hay supplies low, stock ponds receding. Central: many cattlemen feeding last of hay. Southwest: pasture condition very poor to fair, most fair due to drought. Statewide: cattle condition very poor to good, most in fair condition.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for field work 5.9. Soil 15% very short, 31% short, 49% adequate, 5% surplus. Corn 4% poor, 48% fair, 46% good, 2% excellent; 45% emerged, 36% 2005, 45% avg. Sorghum 0% planted, 3% 2005, 3% avg. Wheat 85% jointing, 86% 2005, 89% avg; 53% boot, 44% 2005, 62% avg; 21% headed, 20% 2005, 29% avg. Pasture 8% very poor, 19% poor, 36% fair, 34% good, 3% excellent. Apples 12% poor, 36% fair, 44% good, 3% excellent; 18% blooming, 20% 2005, 26% avg. Hay 3% very poor, 23% poor, 44% fair, 44% good. Onions 3% poor, 12% fair, 49% good, 36% excellent; 2% harvested, 0% 2005, 2% avg. Peaches 4% poor, 22% fair, 74% good; 88% blooming, 86% 2005, 91% avg. Tobacco 42% fair, 58% good; 30% transplanted, 7% 2005, 31% avg. Watermelons 1% very poor, 3% poor, 49% fair, 45% good, 2% excellent; 34% planted, 36% 2005, 49% avg. The second weekend of April brought much needed rain, but more would be welcomed. The state experienced an average low in the upper 40's and an average high in the upper 70's. Moderate to heavy amounts of rain were recorded across the central and northern parts of the state. Some areas reported as much as 1.5 inches of rainfall. Sporadic wind damage and hail were reported in Southeast Georgia. Lack of rain continued to be a concern for growers. The state has received below normal rainfall over the past several weeks. While most crops are reported to look good, there is concern that the state is entering a mini drought phase. The lack of soil moisture postponed planting in some areas. Planting should increase early this week as farmers take advantage of the weekend rain. Freeze damage was reported for peaches following last week's cooler temperatures. Activities Included: P rimary tillage of fields, pasture weed control, field preparation for peanuts, cotton, routine care of poultry and livestock. Tobacco transplanting, onion harvesting began. Corn and watermelon planting is nearly complete. Corn that was previously planted was reported to look good.

HAWAII: Heavy rains that started the week ending April 9, 2006 threatened Waimanalo areas in windward Oahu by flooding, landslides, road closures on Monday, April 3rd, due to the spilled water from the breached Kailua Reservoir. The weather conditions during the rest of the week throughout the State were a combination of partly cloudy or sunny skies with some light showers mainly over the windward, mountain areas. Pleasant variable trade winds continued throughout the week bringing cooler temperatures during early morning hours, late afternoons, evenings. The drier conditions were welcomed by farmers to continue their normal field operations. The good weather was a relief to crops which started to make good progress after the long saturation for more than a month.

IDAHO: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.6. Topsoil 2% short, 40% adequate, 58% surplus. Oats 17% planted, 33% 2005, 24% average. Onions 34% planted, 88% 2005, 80% average. Potatoes 1% planted, 1% 2005, 3% average. Dry peas 9% planted, 15% 2005, 17% average. Hay, roughage supply 6% very short, 15% short, 78% adequate, 1% surplus. Lambing 88%, 89% 2005, 90% average. Calving 92%, 89% 2005, 90% average. Irrigation water supply 2% poor, 0% fair, 37% good, 61% excellent. Up to a foot of snow blankets some Southeastern Idaho fields, while elsewhere wet spring weather has allowed limited planting.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.8. Topsoil 2% very short, 12% short, 66% adequate, 20% surplus. Oats 36% planted, 67% 2005, 53% 5-year average. Alfalfa condition 2% poor, 22% fair, 58% good, 18% excellent. Pasture condition 3% poor, 28% fair, 57% good, 12% excellent. Cold, damp weather slowed most farming operations last week. Corn planting has begun but only on a very limited basis with less than one percent planted. Activities Included: Hauling grain, preparing equipment, applying anhydrous, tending calves, and picking up seed supplies from dealers.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.0. Topsoil 0% very short, 3% short, 56% adequate, 41% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 8% short, 73% adequate, 18% surplus. Planting of corn has been delayed by cool, wet soil conditions. Corn 0% planted, 2% 2005, 1% avg. Only a few scattered fields of corn have been reported to be planted. Seeding of oats is underway. Winter wheat 14% jointed, 14% 2005, 16% avg.; 78% good to excellent compared with 69 % last year at this time. Hay supplies 7% short, 82% adequate, 11% surplus. Pastures are rated as 2% very poor, 4% poor, 30% fair, 59% good, 5% excellent. Temperatures ranged from 4E below normal to 3E above normal with the high of 81E and the low of 21E. Precipitation averaged from .25 to 2.46 inches. Livestock remain in mostly good condition. Calving continued on some livestock operations. Activities Included: Preparing planting equipment, hauling grain to market, hauling, applying manure, spraying, spreading fertilizer, cleaning ditches, financial planning, and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.7. Topsoil 3% very short, 8% short, 70% adequate, 19% surplus. Subsoil 8% very short, 24% short, 54% adequate, 14% surplus. Soil moisture levels increased from last week and iare keeping pace with last year. Agricultural Summary: Precipitation made it difficult for Iowa farmers to accomplish much field work last week. While many areas remained too wet for field activities, some farmers began fertilizing, tilling, planting oats, applying nitrogen. There were reports of tile lines plugged by thirsty tree roots. The early rains have been a good test of tiles, allow time to get repairs completed before major spring rains. Field work should move quickly with a few dry days. Field Crops Report: Oats 9% seedings, well below last year's progress of 67%, 40% five-year average. No significant corn planting was reported in the state. Primary seedbed preparations were 30% complete compared to 52% last year, 43% for the five-year average. Fertilizer applications, at 60%, were 11 percentage points below last year but 3 percentage points ahead of the five-year average. Livestock, Pasture, Range Report: Calving is going well in all areas of the state. Warmer weather helped offset the wet conditions, few livestock problems were reported. Pasture, range condition 5% very poor, 18% poor, 36% fair, 37% good, 4% excellent; very similar to this time last week. Last falls extremely dry weather damaged pastures and slowed their rebound this spring, especially in the southern part of the state.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil 4% very short, 26% short, 67% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 18% very short, 39% short, 43% adequate. Spraying of wheat, preparations for corn planting were the major activities. Corn 7% planted, 10% 2005, 8% avg. Oats 71% planted, 68% 2005, 79% avg. Wheat 47% jointing, 45% 2005, 29% avg.; condition 6% very poor, 15% poor, 37% fair, 37% good, 5% excellent; wind damage was 79% none, 15% light, 6% moderate, freeze damage was 89% none, 9% light, 2% moderate. Pasture feed 9% very poor, 21% poor, 42% fair, 27% good, 1% excellent. Calving activities finishing up. Hay, forage supplies were 4% very short, 16% short, 78% adequate, 2% surplus. Feed grain supplies were 1% very short, 6% short, 91% adequate, 2% surplus. Stock water supplies were 11% very short, 25% short, 64% adequate.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Topsoil 6% short, 76% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil 3% very short, 12% short, 73% adequate, 12% surplus. For the week temperatures averaged 53°, which was near normal. Precipitation statewide was 1.26 in., 0.28 in. above normal. Corn acres 15% planted, 2005 7%, avg 14%. Tobacco 80% seeded, 67% 2005, 75% avg.; 47% emerged, 2005 40%, avg 43%. Average height of wheat 11 inches. Fruit trees budding or in bloom 50%, 2005 48%, avg 53%. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 17% fair, 57% good, 25% excellent. Barley condition 21% fair, 51% good, 28% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 34% fair, 47% good, 10% excellent.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Soil 25% very short, 34% short, 40% adequate, 1% surplus. Spring plowing 73% plowed, 63% last week, 56% in 2005, 63% avg. Corn 92% planted, 65% last week, 88% in 2005, 81% avg.; 60% emerged, 30% last week, 37% in 2005, 52% avg. Hay 1st cutting 4%, 0% last week,0% in 2005, 1% avg. Rice 31% emerged, 7% last week, 21% in 2005, 31% avg. Winter wheat 81% headed, 52% last week, 35% in 2005, 43% avg. Wheat 3% poor, 17% fair, 71% good, 9% excellent. Sugarcane 10% very poor, 24% poor, 44% fair, 16% good, 6% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 11% poor, 42% fair, 42% good, 4% excellent. Vegetable 1% very poor, 15% poor, 41% fair, 40% good, 3% excellent. Range, pasture 8% very poor, 20% poor, 32% fair, 37% good, 3% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 34% very short, 34% short, 32% adequate. Subsoil 17% very short, 47% short, 36% adequate. Barley condition 12% poor, 28% fair, 54% good, 6% excellent. Winter wheat condition 3% very poor, 13% poor, 38% fair, 44% good, 2% excellent. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 21% poor, 33% fair, 39% good, 5% excellent. Strawberries bloomed 15%, 16% 2005, 15% avg. Peaches bloomed 25%, 8% 2005, 19% avg. Watermelons 6%, 3% 2005, 2% avg. Sweet corn 13% planted, 4% 2005, 6% avg. Green peas 34% planted, 31% 2005, 41% avg. Potatoes 35% planted, 33% 2005, 27% avg. Tomatoes 19% planted, 11% 2005, 7% avg. Cantaloups 7% planted, 4% 2005, 3% avg. Hay supplies 11% very short, 18% short, 71% adequate. Rains on Saturday helped green up fields but soil remains quite dry.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 3. Subsoil 1% very short, 13% short, 79% adequate, 7% surplus. Precipitation amounts ranged from 0.04 inches in the western Upper Peninsula to 1.67 inches in the west central, central Lower Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from normal in the east central Lower Peninsula to 4° degrees above normal in the eastern, western Upper Peninsula. Operators began planting sugarbeets, oats, barley, onions from seed, celery, cabbage, and potatoes. Winter wheat was coming out of dormancy, in good condition. Farmers were applying fertilizer to the crop. Fruit trees were starting to bud across the western part of the State. Asparagus growers were chopping last year's ferns, applying fertilizer. The warmer winter was beneficial during calving and lambing season. Activities: Pruning, fertilizing, hauling manure, field work, planting, lambing and calving.

MINNESOTA: Snow cover has melted across most of the state with the last snow cover remaining in the Northeast. Temperatures ranged from a low of 17° in Hibbing, in the Northeast, to a high of 83° in St Paul the East Central. Precipitation for the week ranged from 0.0 inches in the Northwest to over 3.0 inches in the Southwest. Flooding in the Red River Valley will delay field work again this spring. Producers in the remaining portion of the state are waiting for drier conditions to begin full scale field work.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Soil 5% very short, 23% short, 60% adequate, 12% surplus. Corn 79% planted, 50% 2005, 64% avg.; 53% emerged, 30% 2005, 36% avg. Cotton 1% planted, NA 2005, NA avg. Rice 6% planted, 3% 2005, 9% avg. Sorghum 9% planted, 4% 2005, 9% avg. Soybeans 34% planted, 10% 2005 16% avg.; 10% emerged, 2% 2005, 5% avg. Wheat 86% jointing, 91% 2005, 80% avg.; 27% heading, 11% 2005, 12% avg.; 4% poor, 27% fair, 57% good, 12% excellent. Hay 2% (Harvested Cool) 1% 2005, 4% avg. Watermelons 42% planted, 33% 2005, 45% avg. Blueberries 2% poor, 29% fair, 53% good, 16% excellent. Cattle 1% very poor, 9% poor, 38% fair, 40% good, 12% excellent. Pasture 1% very poor, 10% poor, 27% fair, 50% good, 12%

excellent. Warm, dry weather this week encouraged operators to plant a significant amount of corn and soybeans. In areas that have not had much rain, land that was lush for grazing is turning short. In other regions, pastures are responding well to the warmer weather. Overall, the progression of crop growth in the state is coming along well.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for field work 4.9 . Topsoil 9% very short, 26% short, 62% adequate, 3% surplus. After several rounds of severe storms in earlier weeks, the previous week brought mostly quiet weather to the State. Many corn producers were waiting out expected rain or finishing tillage operations before rolling out the planters. The exception was the southwest quarter of the State. Extreme dryness there has allowed rapid planting progress, but has also stressed pastures, caused shortages in hay, stock water supplies. Elsewhere, Bootheel producers are making rapid progress in rice planting Pasture condition 9% very poor, 20% poor, 49% fair, 19% good, 3% excellent. Rainfall was light for the week, averaging 0.30 inches for the State. Several northern counties recorded no rainfall or only trace amounts, while the Bootheel was the wettest area, averaging 0.66 inches.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work last week 1.7. Topsoil 8% surplus, 3% last year, 71% adequate, 45% last year, 18% short, 33% last year, 3% very short, 19% last year. Subsoil 3% surplus, 1% last year, 54% adequate, 22% last year, 32% short, 35% last year, 11% very short, 42% last year. The week ending April 9th, 2006, brought heavy precipitation to Montana. Missoula received the most moisture last week with 2.26 inches. Broadus was the hot spot of the state reaching 80 degrees. Lakeview experienced the low temperature of 12 degrees. According to the NRCS, statewide mountain snow water content is 101% avg.; 169% of last year. On April 6th, five daily precipitation records were set: Great Falls had 0.74 inches, Bozeman had 0.58 inches, Helena had 0.94 inches, Missoula had 1.87 inches, and Miles City had 1.33 inches. Winter wheat condition is 1% very poor, 2% last year, 6% poor, 7% last year, 43% fair, 35% last year, 43% good, 45% last year, 7% excellent, 11% last year. Winter wheat spring stages are 13% still dormant, 7% last year, 54% greening, 54% last year, 33% green and growing, 38% last year. Spring wheat is 2% planted, 5% last year. Barley is 7% planted, 11% last year. Oats are 2% planted, 6% last year. Ranchers are providing supplemental feed to 88% of cattle, calves, 90% last year, and 92% of sheep, lambs, 85% last year. Livestock grazing is 86% open, 78% last year, 8% difficult, 8% last year, 6% closed, 14% last year. Calving is 77% complete, 71% last year, lambing is 53% complete, 56% last year. Range, pasture feed conditions 7% excellent, 2% last year, 31% good, 12% last year, 50% fair, 29% last year, 11% poor, 35% last year, 1% very poor, 22% last year. Field tillage work in progress is 80% not started, 60% last year, 14% just started, 27% last year, 6% well underway, 13% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.9. Topsoil 1% very short, 10% short, 69% adequate, 20% surplus. Subsoil 13% very short, 27% short, 59% adequate, 1% surplus. Temperatures averaged from 3 to 4^0 above normals. Precipitation was statewide with more falling in the Northeast, North Central parts of the state. . Wheat 1% jointed, 9% 2005, 4% avg. Sugar beets 7% planted, 17% 2005. Alfalfa conditions rated above last year at 1 % very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 59% good, and 12% excellent. Pasture, range conditions above last year at 0% very poor, 6 % poor, 34% fair, 53% good, 7% excellent. Cattle, calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 66% good, 18% excellent; calving 82% complete; calf losses average to below average.

NEW ENGLAND: Early during the week, sunshine provided warm conditions. However, toward the end of the week, cooler temperatures arrived. On Friday, snow fell in higher elevations, whereas the rest of the region had rain showers. Maple sugar activities are finished in most areas. Activities Included: Nursery/greenhouse work, tending livestock, performing general maintenance, and continuing to make preparations for the spring planting season.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil 74% short, 26% adequate. Temperatures averaged below normal across the state. There were measurable amounts of precipitation in most localities for the week. Agricultural producers continued field preparation for spring crops as weather permitted. Activities Included: Irrigating, greenhouse work, transplanting vegetable crops, equipment repair, feeding stored hay to livestock. Condition of small grains and hay crops was mostly fair.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for field work 6.6. Topsoil 62% very short, 29% short, 9% adequate. The first half of the week was windy in most areas as a storm system brushed through the state. The storm produced some spotty, mostly light precipitation around midweek. Temperatures for the week were generally near normal in the east, a few degrees above normal in the west. Some farmers spent the week cleaning irrigation ditches, while others began pre-irrigation. Farmers also started to cut, bale alfalfa, while others sprayed wheat, hay fields. Continued drought, high winds affected soil moisture as planting season nears. Wind damage 42% light, 12% moderate, 4% severe. Freeze damage was 7% light. Alfalfa was reported in poor to excellent condition. Wheat conditions worsened with 46% very poor, 23% poor, 27% fair, 4% good. Only 3% of wheat pastures were being grazed compared to 4% last week. Lettuce, onions were in fair to excellent condition. Chile was 89% planted. Cotton growers were waiting for soil temperatures to rise before planting. Ranchers were branding calves, supplementing feeding, culling herds due to the lack of moisture. There were reports of hay becoming scarce with snake, loco weeds thriving in dry conditions. Cattle 3% very poor, 16% poor, 36% fair, 45% good. Sheep 13% very poor, 19% poor, 49% fair, 19% good. Range, pasture conditions 30% very poor, 27% poor, 30% fair, and 13% good.

NEW YORK: Spring weather has finally arrived. Warmer, but below average temperatures were widely reported state wide. The state high temperature was 72 for both Rochester, Buffalo. The state low temperature was 17 for Elmira. Above average rainfall was recorded with the highest precipitation in Central Hudson Valley region. Activities Included: Spring pruning of fruit trees, tending livestock, mending damaged fencing, machinery equipment. Maple tapping may be winding down across most of the state as temperatures climb into the high 60's and 70's.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 5.8. Soil 21% very short, 36% short, 43% adequate. Many farmers are still concerned with the persistent dry conditions and are cautiously watching the weather to decide what actions to take at this time. Activities Included: Planting cabbage, Irish potatoes, sorghum, corn. Rainfall was scattered across the State this week with amounts ranging from 0.25 to 2.21 inches. Temperatures were above normal with much of the State reaching into the mid to upper 80s at some point during the week.

NORTH DAKOTA: Topsoil 3% very short, 10% short, 71% adequate, 16% surplus. Subsoil 3% very short, 14% short, 70% adequate, 13% surplus. Limited planting of small grains, fertilizer applications began across the state. Warm temperatures, limited precipitation helped dry fields, though many remained flooded in the eastern districts. Some county, township roads were still flooded, muddy. Starting date for fieldwork is expected to be April 18, 4 days later than last year. The expected starting dates ranged from April 12 in the west central to April 26 in the northeast. Less than one-half of one percent of all small grains were planted. Hay, forage supplies 0% very short, 2% short, 88% adequate, 10% surplus. Grain, concentrate supplies 0% very short, 1% short, 89% adequate, 10% surplus. Calving was 65% complete with lambing 76% complete. Shearing was 89% complete. Cow conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 72% good, 16% excellent. Calf conditions 0% very poor, 0% poor, 12% fair, 74% good, 14% excellent. Sheep conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 8% fair, 72% good, 19% excellent. Lamb conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 8% fair, 71% good, 20% excellent. Pasture, ranges 81% still dormant, 19% growing.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 2.9. Topsoil 1% very short, 7% short, 70% adequate, 22% surplus. Winter wheat 8% jointed, 6% 2005, 8% avg. Oats 17% planted, 9% 2005, 16% avg. Potatoes 1% planted, 1% 2005, 3% avg. Apples in green tip and beyond 18%, 20% 2005, 26% avg. Peaches in green tip and beyond 21%, 17% 2005, 26% avg. Apple condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 18% fair, 65% good, 15% excellent. Hay condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 37% fair, 48% good, 13% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 66% good, 15% excellent. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 31% fair, 46% good, 12% excellent. Peach condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 65% good, 13% excellent. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 60% good, 15% excellent. The past week has been drier, warmer than the previous week, which allowed producers to continue spring field activities. Producers took advantage of dry days to top-dress winter wheat, fertilize, till cropland, haul manure, repair and install drainage tile, clean up storm debris, haul grain, prepare equipment for planting. Some producers were able to apply anhydrous ammonia, over seed hay, pasture land. State's vegetable growers have begun greenhouse planting of tomatoes, vegetables, melons. Corn growers will begin planting soon as soil conditions are ready for planting.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil 32% very short, 39% short, 29% adequate. Subsoil 52% very short, 37% short, 11% adequate. Wheat jointing 79% this week, 67% last week, 85% last year, 72% avg.; headed 9% this week, N/A last week, 3% last year, 2% average. Rye 22% very poor, 29% poor, 44% fair, 5% good; jointing 40% this week, 33% last week, 93% last year, 37% average. Oats 59% very poor, 29% poor, 12% fair; 85 planted% this week, 84% last week, 99% last year, 97% avg.; jointing 23% this week, 15% last week, 29% last year, 30% average. Corn seedbed prepared 73% this week, 49% last week, 75% last year, 68% avg.; 32% planted this week, 18% last week, 28% last year, 23% average. Soybeans seedbed prepared 40% this week, 38% last week, 40% last year, 38% average. Peanuts seedbed prepared 33% this week, 20% last week, 49% last year, 47% average; Cotton seedbed prepared 54% this week, 40% last week, 57% last year, 60% average. Livestock 15% very poor, 45% poor, 28% fair, 12% good; Pasture, range 28% very poor, 32% poor, 32% fair, 8% good. Livestock: Cattle remained rated in mostly poor to fair conditions. Marketings was mostly average. Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged $110.46 per cwt. Prices for feeder heifers less than 800 pounds averaged $98.25 per cwt. A few reports of lice, ticks and flies were reported from the Northeast and North Central districts.

OREGON: Most of the State experienced wet, cool conditions throughout the week. All weather stations across Oregon reported precipitation last week. Six weather stations reported rainfall six days last week. Those stations include Bandon, Detroit Lake, Madras, Pendleton, Worden, Joseph. Total inches of precipitation ranged from minuscule amounts in various areas of the State to over an inch in Crescent City, Detroit Lake, & Rome. High temperatures ranged from 70^0 in Aurora to 55^0 in Agency Lake, Bend, while low temperatures were in the 20's & 30's. Despite several days without rain this week, wet field conditions continued to hamper spring fieldwork activities. Planting progress was well

behind average. Fifty three percent of the spring wheat, 35% barley had been planted as of April 9, compared to the five-year averages of 74%, 64% respectively. Crop development in many small grain, grass seed fields also continues to be slowed by lack of warm & dry weather. Producers were busy tilling, fertilizing, preparing ground for the upcoming season where conditions allowed. Vegetable growers were waiting to work their fields due to the high amount of precipitation received during the week. Farmers markets in Benton, Linn, Lane counties were selling greenhouse grown shallots, carrots, onions, lettuce. Many tree fruits were in bloom throughout the Willamette Valley including peaches, plums, pears, apples, sweet cherries. Blueberry buds were opening. More sunshine is needed to ensure good fruit set. Apricots may be a total freeze out this year. There was one morning of light frost in Polk County. Loss adjusters for crop insurance companies were working on potential 2006 crop sweet cherry losses in Yamhill County. Most hazelnut growers have applied their first two sprays for Eastern Filbert Blight. Unsettled conditions continued in Hood River County. In the lower Hood River Valley, d'Anjou pears were at first white to first bloom (WSU stages 4 to 6); Red Delicious apples were at tight cluster (WSU stage 4); Bing cherries were at open cluster (WSU stage 5); Pinot Noir grapes were at Eichhorn-Lorenz stage 2. Most fruit trees around The Dalles were starting to show color. Bees for pollination were being distributed throughout cherry orchards. Cherry trees in the Durfur area were about two weeks late in blooming. Frost fans were needed in only a few orchards last week as overnight temperatures held in the mid 30's & 40's. Apricots, peaches, pears were in bloom in southern Oregon. When weather allowed, sprays were applied. Coastal cranberry bud development has been slow due to cool weather. There was one cranberry frost development recorded at Bandon. Nurseries were very busy digging, shipping plant material to the east coast. Operations were finishing digging bare root plants, digging, balling smaller plants, shrubs, & moving container plants. Greenhouses were very busy with flower, vegetable starts, shipping early plant material to retail outlets. Local plant sales are underway, are drawing large crowds to purchase plants. Annual tulip festival is underway. Cool weather continued to slow pasture development across the State. Most areas needed an extended period of sunshine, warmer temperatures to jump start things. The short spring grass, wet conditions has forced many producers to delay turning out livestock. This has resulted in extremely tight hay supplies in some areas. Some cattlemen began spring working of herds. Livestock were reported in excellent condition throughout the State.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Soil 6% very short, 36% short, 5% adequate, 1% surplus. Spring 47% plowing complete, 12% 2005, 18% avg. Winter crop conditions 3% poor, 36% fair, 54% good, 7% excellent. Oats 29% planted complete, 14% 2005, 12% avg. Pasture conditions 11% very poor, 15% poor, 50% fair, 22% good, 2% excellent. Activities Included: Plowing, hauling, spreading manure, lime, planting corn, sorghum, oats, and potatoes.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.1. Soil 8% very short, 49% short, 43% adequate. As dry conditions persisted for most of the week across the State, planting slowed in anticipation of rain on Saturday. Most of the State received approximately half an inch of rain over the weekend, which reporters believe should benefit both planting completion, emergence rates. Barley 10% headed, 9% 2005, 10% avg. Corn 61% planted, 48% 2005, 53% avg.; 34% emerged, 24% 2005, 25% avg; 3% poor, 55% fair, 42% good. Oats 19% headed, 19% 2005, 24% avg.; 3% poor, 43% fair, 53% good, 1% excellent. Rye 30% headed, 30% 2005, 32% avg.; 1% poor, 41% fair, 57% good, 1% excellent. Sorghum 5% planted, 6% 2005, 7% avg. Tobacco 16% transplanted, 11% 2005, 14% avg. Peaches 1% very poor, 9% poor, 58% fair, 27% good, 5% excellent. Snap beans 45% planted, 38% 2005, 43% avg.; 50% fair, 50% good. Cucumbers 40% planted, 43% 2005, 53% avg.; 50% fair, 50% good. Watermelons 43% planted, 41% 2005, 47% avg.; 50% fair, 50% good. Tomatoes 67% planted, 51% 2005, 65% avg.; 45% fair, 50% good, 5% excellent. Cantaloups 45% planted, 34% 2005, 41% avg.; 50% fair, 50% good. Livestock 1% poor, 24% fair, 68% good, 7% excellent. Pastures 10% poor, 47% fair, 41% good, 2% excellent.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.0. Topsoil 1% very short, 11% short, 67% adequate, 21% surplus. Subsoil 10% very short, 18% short, 61% adequate, 11% surplus. Feed supplies 2% very short, 4% short, 88% adequate, 6% surplus. Stock water supplies 11% very short, 15% short, 67% adequate, 7% surplus. Winter wheat breaking dormancy 89%, 93% 2005, 70% avg. Barley 4% seeded, 13% 2005, 9% avg. Oats 13% seeded, 30% 2005, 17% avg. Spring wheat 15% seeded, 35% 2005, 20% avg. Cattle condition 1% poor, 9% fair, 71% good, 19% excellent. Sheep condition 8% fair, 70% good, 22% excellent. Range, pasture 2% very poor, 14% poor, 32% fair, 45% good, 7% excellent. Calving 63% complete, 52% avg. Lambing 68% complete, 64% avg. Cattle moved to pasture 8% complete. Calf deaths 23% below avg.; 72% avg.; 5% above average. Sheep, lamb deaths 20% below avg.; 79% avg.; 1% above average. Expected date to start spring fieldwork April 10th. Last week brought rainfall to much of the state, further delaying access to fields for farmers in many areas, adding to the already wet conditions in feedlots and calving yards. Rains helped subsoil moisture levels to improve, as well as winter wheat, range, pasture conditions. Some producers were in the fields after a few days of warm, drying weather. Activities including: Preparing for and seeding of small grains, routine chores, tending to livestock, fixing fences, and calving and lambing.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil 1% very short, 11% short, 75% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil 2% very short, 15% short, 78% adequate, 5% surplus. Wheat 75% jointed, 63% 2005, 62% average; top dressed 94%, 90% 2005, 95% avg; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 56% good, 18% excellent. Apples 82% budding and beyond, 69% 2005, 77% avg; 40% blooming and beyond, 31% 2005, 42% avg; 7% poor, 21% fair, 69% good, 3% excellent. Peaches 94% budding and beyond, 87% 2005, 92% avg; 80% blooming and beyond, 70% 2005, 71% avg. Pastures 2% very poor, 9% poor, 40% fair, 43% good, 6% excellent. Producers across the State were dealt a dose of severe weather last week, which included high winds, heavy rains, tornadoes, and hail. Some buildings, equipment, and livestock were lost or damaged. Despite this destruction, the rainfall accompanying these storms was beneficial in many areas. The State's wheat was developing a few days ahead of the normal pace. Apples, peaches continued to develop ahead of the normal pace with few problems reported. Pastures improved from the previous week helping to provide relief to producers with low hay stocks. Temperatures last week averaged 2 to 4° above normal with average highs ranging from the middle 60s to middle 70s and average lows from the upper 30s to lower 50s. Rainfall across the State averaged below normal across Middle and West sections, while the East and Plateau sections averaged above normal.

TEXAS: Agricultural Summary: In the Plains, warmer temperatures, very high winds, some 35-50 mph, sapped soil moisture that had improved from recent rains. Recent precipitation encouraged growers to make preparations for planting in the Plains. Some areas of North East Texas received up to ½ inches of rain, isolated areas of Central Texas received up to an inch, but the rest of the state was mostly without precipitation. Growing conditions were improved in areas that received moisture the previous week. Pastures were improved across much of the state, but in the South, continued lack of moisture and high temperatures caused range, pasture conditions to decline, supplemental feeding, culling of herds continued. Small Grains: In the Blacklands, some growers cut wheat for hay due to freeze damage. wheat condition was mostly rated very poor to poor. Oats were reported being used for grazing, haylage in some areas of the North East. Oats condition statewide was mostly rated very poor to poor. Cotton: Producers were preparing to plant in the Plains, plowing some fields, applying herbicides. Planting continued in the Coastal Bend, neared completion in the Blacklands. Fields needed rain to ensure good stands. Corn: Farmers began planting in the High Plains; planting should be in full swing within two weeks. Most corn fields in the Blacklands survived the previous week's freeze, with limited replanting reported. Planting was winding down in South Central Texas, where good stands were noted. The corn condition statewide was mostly rated fair to good. Sorghum: Growers prepared fields for planting in the High Plains. Planting was beginning in the Blacklands, farmers were busy planting in the Coastal Bend despite the dry conditions. Rice: Producers continued to plant, flood emerged fields. The condition of rice was mostly rated fair to good statewide. Soybeans: Planting gradually increased in the Blacklands, North East, Upper Coast. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit and Pecans In the Rio Grande Valley, conditions were dry and irrigation was active. Growers continued to harvest spring onions, sugarcane, vegetables, and citrus. In the San Antonio-Winter Garden, potatoes were at the flowering stage. Cabbages, carrots were being harvested. Spinach harvest has ended in some areas. Watermelon planting was expected to begin soon in the Southern High Plains. In the Cross Timbers, there were reports of a good crop load of peaches, work in pecan orchards was underway. There were reports of some damage to peaches from the previous week's freeze in the North East. Pecans were budding in the East, showing leaves in the Edwards Plateau. Livestock, Range, Pasture Report: Despite the recent rains, improved range, pasture conditions, the Plains reported continued supplemental feeding in many areas. North East Texas had good pasture conditions, resulting good to excellent body condition for cattle, but heavy infestations of flies. The Edwards Plateau noted improved range conditions, ranchers were busy shearing sheep, shipping lambs. Some South Central ranchers reported extremely low stock ponds. In the Coastal Bend, ranchers were heavily culling herds or, in some cases, selling entire herds because of the continued extreme dryness. Hay was scarce in the Upper Coast, where previous freezing weather further limited the availability of grazing land. Body condition of cattle continued to decline in South Texas, due to shortages of forage, hay. Weak cattle became more common at auctions as ranchers culled herds.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 3. Subsoil 0% very short, 2% short, 87% adequate, 11% surplus. Irrigation water supplies 0% very short, 1% short, 93% adequate, 6% surplus. Winter Wheat condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 26% fair, 62% good, 7% excellent. Winter Wheat freeze damage 78% none, 14% light, 8% moderate, 0% severe. Spring Wheat planted 20%, 34% 2005, 52% avg. Spring Wheat emerged 9%, 3% 2005, 20% avg. Barley planted 21%, 27% 2005, 48% avg. Barley emerged 7%, 2% 2005, 18% avg. Oats planted 18%, 26% 2005, 31% avg. Oats emerged 4%. Alfalfa height 2%. Cows Calved 72%, 78% 2005, 73% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 68% good, 20% excellent. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 13% fair, 75% good, 9% excellent. Range and Pasture 3% very poor, 2% poor, 12% fair, 64% good, 19% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 0% very short, 0% short, 91% adequate, 9% surplus. Sheep Sheared On Farm, Sheared On Farm 57%, 53% 2005, 59% avg. Sheep Sheared On Range, Sheep Sheared On Range 37%, 37% 2005, 43% avg. Ewes Lamb On Farm, Ewes Lamb On Farm 77%, 82% 2005, 70% avg. Ewes Lamb On Range, Ewes Lamb On Range 30%, 40% 2005, 37% avg. Apples Full Bloom Or Past 10%, 0% 2005, 6% avg. Apricots full Bloom Or Past 45%, 34% 2005, 70% avg. Sweet Cherries full Bloom Or Past 14%, 1% 2005, 16% avg. Tart Cherries full Bloom Or Past 13%, 0% 2005, 12% avg.

Peaches, Full Bloom Or Past 12%, 29% 2005, 30% avg. Pears, Full Bloom Or Past 9%, 59% 2005, 42% avg. Heavy and light rains in some areas have still delayed most spring planning activities, but water supplies will be well in excess of normal this year. Days suitable for field work remained at 3.3 the same as the previous week. Overall farm activity remained the same while fields are still trying to dry out. Calving and lambing continue with no problems. Spring wheat and barley still have not been planted in the northern counties. Box Elder reports that fruit trees are not in full bloom due the cold weather. Onion planting is still slow in response to continued wet conditions. Most counties are reporting very little field work activity due to the stormy weather, but with warmer weather all field operations will likely commence. Livestock reports have been positive throughout the state. Cattle producers across the state are reporting a good calving season this year. Sheep shearing operations have been delayed due to wet weather conditions.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil 42% very short, 38% short, 19% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 24% very short, 48% short, 27% adequate, 1% surplus. Dry conditions continued across the Commonwealth. Most areas received light to moderate rain that improved spring planting conditions, but farmers did not get the soaking rain they had hoped for. Average rainfall for the week was 0.98 inches, the average temperature was 55 degrees. While pasture conditions have improved , the lack of rain has affected the growth of hay, small grains in the state. The dry days, warm temperatures have allowed corn planting to continue ahead of schedule. Land preparation for vegetable, soybean planting continued this week. The strawberry crop looks good, has not been affected by the frost. Tobacco greenhouse activity continues, tobacco transplants are looking good. Activities Included; Spreading lime, applying pesticides, nitrogen, seeding pastures, and preparing to plant cotton.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for field work 4. Topsoil 1% short, 72% adequate, 27% surplus. Although the rain slowed down, there were still complaints that the moisture was delaying field work. Winter wheat was in fair to excellent condition overall, with plenty of moisture. The winter wheat greened up as the nitrogen level increased. Producers in drier counties were able to increase their field work, were busy planting potatoes, small grains, vegetables, dry peas, dry beans. Christmas tree producers were applying residual herbicides, fertilizer. New blueberry, raspberry plants were set out, established plants were greening up. Range, pasture conditions 4% poor, 12%fair, 77% good, 7% excellent. Spring calving, lambing was well underway, pasture growth increased rapidly with the extra moisture. Supplemental feeding continued and livestock were being moved to drier pastures.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 4.0. Topsoil 4% very short, 14% short, 79% adequate, 3% surplus compared with 68% adequate, 32% surplus last year. Intended acreage prepared for spring 39% planting, 26% 2005, 33% 5-yr avg. Hay, roughage supplies 2% very short, 21% short, 74% adequate, 3% surplus compared with 6% short, 77% adequate, 17% surplus 2005. Feed grain supplies 2% very short, 6% short, 92% adequate compared to 2% short, 98% adequate this time last year. Apple conditions 8% poor, 34% fair, 50% good, 8% excellent. Peach conditions 7% poor, 28% fair, 58% good, 7% excellent. Hay 9% very poor, 18% poor, 20% fair, 51% good, 2% excellent. Winter Wheat conditions 3% poor, 15% fair, 82% good. Oats 28% planted, 5% planted 2005, 23% 5-yr avg.; 1% emerged, 2% in 2005, 5% 5-yr avg. Corn 2% planted, 8% n 2005, 3% 5-yr avg. Cattle, calves 1% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 71% good, 4% excellent. Calving 80% complete, compared to 79% last year, 81% 5-year average. Sheep, lambs 3% poor, 27% fair, 66% good, 4% excellent. Lambing 89% complete, compared to 85% last year, 83% 5-year average. activities Included: Calving, lambing, plowing, feeding, maintenance of equipment. Some damage in southern West Virginia from high winds on Saturday.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.5. Soil 1% very short, 6% short, 62% adequate, 31% surplus. Spring field activity has started in Wisconsin, but has been limited by wet field conditions. Average temperatures were 1 to 4^0 above normal. Average high temperatures were in the 50s in most locations. Average low temperatures were in the 30s across the state. Rainfall totals last week ranged from 0.70 in Green Bay to 2.43 inches in La Crosse. Oats planted 2% complete, below last year's average of 14%, 8% 5-year average. Farmers in the southern, central districts were able to start planting oats during the week. Most seeding was limited to lighter soils. Many farmers are waiting for a few warm, dry days before getting their drills in the fields. Spring tillage 2% complete, compared to last year's 5%, 4% 5-year average. Rain, snow during the week slowed tillage progress. There were reports of frost, snow cover in a few areas of the northern districts. Farmers in the southern half of the state were able to find a few dry fields to start their spring tillage. Alfalfa and winter wheat have started to break dormancy and are greening-up. Most reporters stated that it was too early to tell the extent of any winterkill. Alfalfa seeding started in central, southern counties. Maple syrup season has ended or is slowing down. Reports from the northern part of the state have been mixed. Maple sap production in eastern counties was reported as good to excellent, with most taps pulled last week. Manure hauling, spreading occurred across the state last week. Potato planting started in the sandy soils of the central part of the state.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.8. Topsoil 7% very short, 35% short, 55% adequate, 3% surplus. Temperatures during the week ending Friday, April 7^{th}, were above normal across the State. Averages ranged from 0.6^0 above normal in Afton to 7.9^0 above normal in Dillinger. The high temperature was 82 in Redbird, the low was 13 in Afton. Precipitation was below normal except for some widely scattered areas. The most precipitation was reported in Sundance with 0.97 inch, Dillinger with 0.53 inches, and Redbird with 0.46 inches. Irrigation water supplies 8% short, 87% adequate, 5% surplus. Barley 51% planted, 57% 2005, 50% 5-year average. Oats 2% planted, 19% 2005, 12% 5-year average. Spring wheat 8% planted, 13% 2005, 12% 5-year average. Sugarbeets 22% planted, 9% 2005, 8% 5-year average. Winter wheat condition 2% poor, 26% fair, 71% good, 1% excellent. Spring calves born 68%, 65% 2005, 68% 5-year average. Farm flock ewes lambed 68%, 73% 2005, 72% 5-year average. Farm flock sheep shorn 64%, 74% 2005, 72% 5-year average. Range flock ewes lambed 15%, 15% 2005, 15% 5-year average. Range flock sheep shorn 25%, 36% 2005, 34% 5-year average. Calf, lamb losses light to mostly normal. Range, pasture conditions 5% very poor, 8% poor, 54% fair, and 33% good. Spring grazing prospects 1% very poor, 8% poor, 42% fair, 48% good, and 1% excellent.

International Weather and Crop Summary

April 2 - 8, 2006

International Weather and Crop Highlights and Summaries provided by USDA/WAOB

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Wet weather caused additional flooding in central and southeastern Europe while boosting topsoil moisture for vegetative winter grains in northern growing areas.

FSU-WESTERN: Unseasonably mild weather persisted in Ukraine and the Southern District in Russia, promoting widespread greening of winter grains and continuing to raise soil temperatures for spring grain germination.

MIDDLE EAST: Another round of locally heavy rain benefited vegetative to heading winter grains in the eastern Mediterranean.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Hot, dry weather stressed heading to reproductive winter grains in western growing areas.

SOUTH AFRICA: Conditions favored maturing corn.

EASTERN ASIA: Much-needed rain covered winter wheat areas of the North China Plain.

AUSTRALIA: Showers in southern Queensland caused some delays in cotton and sorghum harvesting, while mostly dry weather favored fieldwork in much of northern New South Wales.

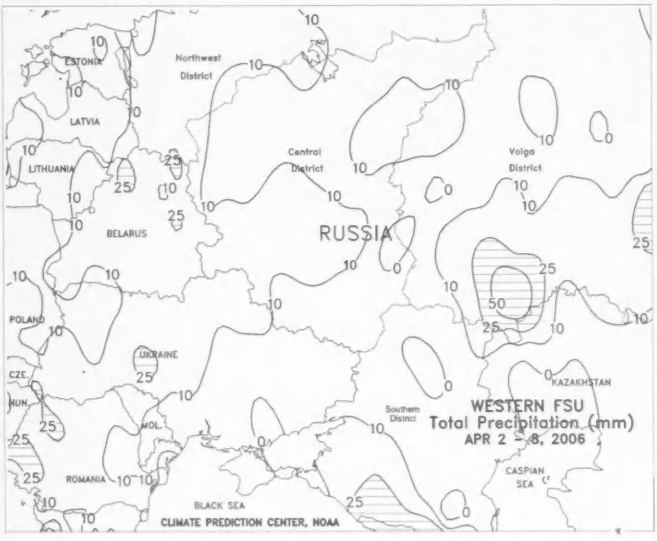
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Widespread monsoon showers continued across much of Indonesia and central Indochina, while drier weather prevailed in the northern Philippines.

BRAZIL: Warmth and dryness promoted maturation and harvest of soybeans in southern growing areas.

ARGENTINA: Locally heavy showers disrupted the harvest of summer grains and oilseeds.

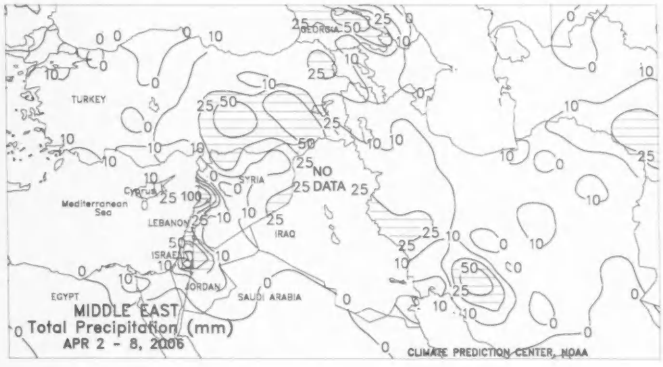
EUROPE

Wet weather caused additional flooding in central and southeastern Europe while boosting topsoil moisture for vegetative winter grains in northern growing areas. For the second consecutive week, locally heavy rain (20-80 mm) coupled with melting mountain snow caused flooding and fieldwork delays from east-central France eastward into southern Germany and the Balkans. Farther north, widespread showers (5-20 mm) across northern Europe boosted topsoil moisture for vegetative winter grains, although long-term rainfall deficits still persist from southeastern England and northeastern France into the Baltics. Dry weather in southwestern France favored summer crop planting after a wetter-than-normal March. Farther west, light to moderate showers (10-40 mm) on the Iberian Peninsula maintained favorable growing conditions for vegetative to reproductive winter grains, although lingering dryness in eastern Spain reduced topsoil moisture for heading winter grains and recently-planted summer crops. Elsewhere, light to moderate showers (4-40 mm) in northern Italy maintained adequate topsoil moisture for vegetative winter grains, while dry conditions along the central Mediterranean coast favored summer crop planting and citrus harvesting.



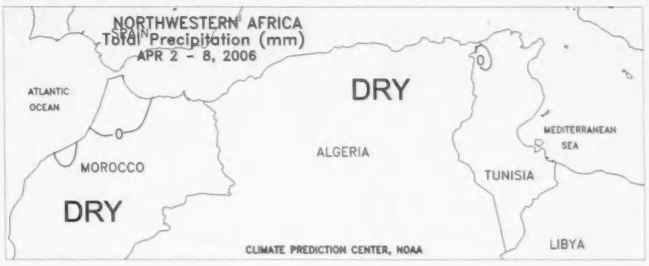
FSU-WESTERN

Above-normal temperatures prevailed across Ukraine and the Southern District in Russia, raising soil temperatures to favorable levels for spring grain germination. In addition, winter grains were greening roughly on schedule. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in these areas, with extreme maximum temperatures mostly ranging from 15 to 20 degrees C. Showers (10-25 mm) persisted in the western half of Ukraine, slowing spring fieldwork. Elsewhere in Ukraine and most of the Southern District in Russia, several days of dry weather favored fieldwork, with scattered showers (mostly less than 10 mm) providing topsoil moisture for greening wheat and spring grain germination. Reports indicated that spring grain planting was progressing slower than last year in Ukraine but was progressing ahead of last year in Russia. Farther north, near- to above-normal temperatures prevailed from Belarus eastward across northern Russia (Central and Volga Regions). Daytime highs ranged from 7 to 15 degrees C in these areas, diminishing snow cover. By week's end, most areas were snow-free, except in northeastern Russia (eastern portion of the Central District and the northern half of the Volga District), where a moderate to deep snow cover remained.



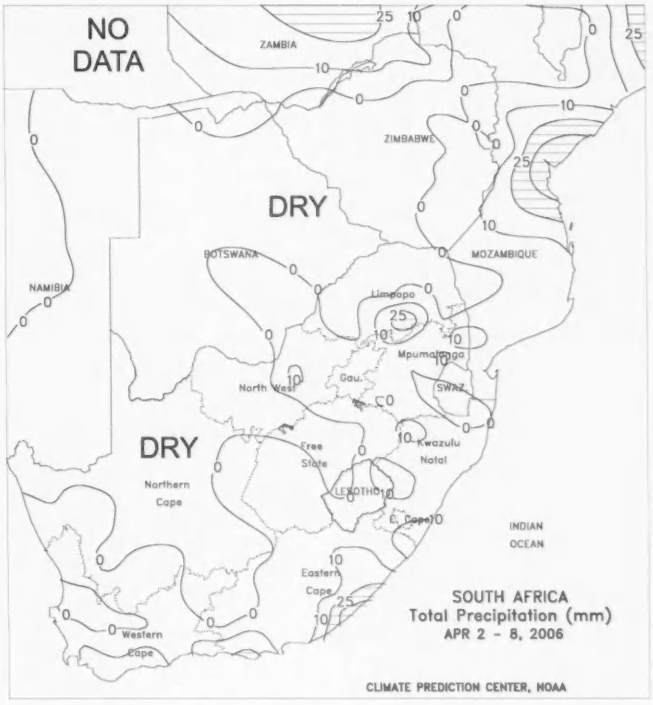
MIDDLE EAST

Another round of rain benefited vegetative to heading winter grains in the eastern Mediterranean. A pair of storms triggered locally heavy showers and thunderstorms (25-150 mm) in Jordan, Israel, Lebanon, and coastal Syria, easing long-term moisture deficits and improving prospects for heading winter grains. Light to moderate showers (10-50 mm) spread from central Syria and southeastern Turkey eastward into Iraq (as detected in satellite imagery) and western Iran, favoring vegetative to heading winter grains. Meanwhile, dry weather in western Turkey facilitated cotton planting after a wetter-than-normal March.



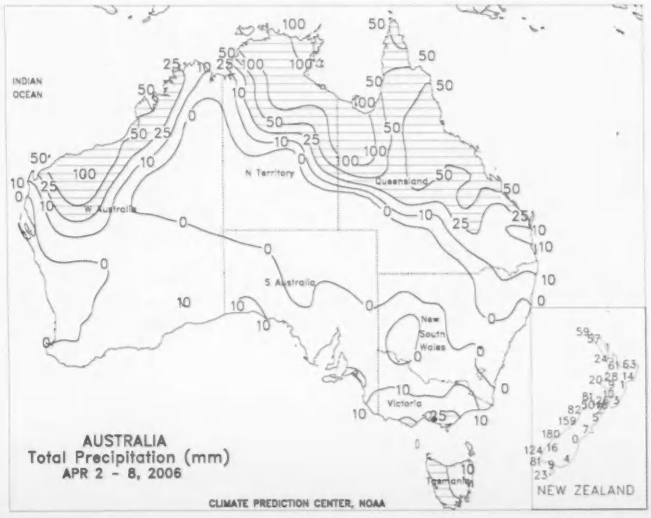
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Daytime highs in excess of 35 degrees C coupled with a continuation of the recent dry spell stressed heading to reproductive winter grains in Morocco and western Algeria. The greatest potential for heat-related crop stress or damage was in western Morocco, where flowering winter grains were exposed to temperatures as high as 41 degrees C. Farther east, dry, warm conditions (30-33 degrees C) in eastern Algeria and northern Tunisia accelerated winter grain development, although the threat of widespread heat stress was mitigated by the somewhat cooler daytime highs. After a favorably wet winter growing season, much of northwest Africa has not received significant rainfall since late February.



SOUTH AFRICA

Mostly dry, seasonably mild weather (highs in the middle and upper 20s degrees C) further improved conditions for maturation of corn and other summer crops. Widely scattered showers (less than 10 mm in most areas) developed in eastern growing areas at week's end, but amounts were too light to cause significant delays in seasonal fieldwork, including early harvesting of corn and sugarcane. Elsewhere, light showers (less than 10 mm) moistened topsoils in winter wheat areas of Western Cape, but heavier rain is needed before planting can become widespread.

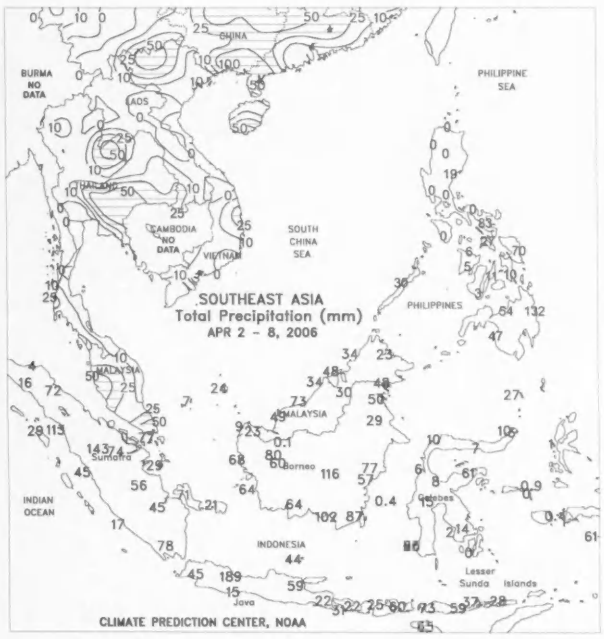


AUSTRALIA

Scattered showers (5-39 mm) in southern Queensland and extreme northern New South Wales caused some delays in cotton and sorghum harvesting. Elsewhere in northern New South Wales, mostly dry (less than 5 mm) weather favored fieldwork, including summer crop harvesting. In southeastern Australia, mostly dry (less than 5 mm) weather prevailed across major winter grain areas, limiting topsoil moisture for upcoming winter grain planting. Similarly, mostly dry (less than 3 mm) weather overspread winter wheat and barley areas in Western Australia, reducing topsoil moisture following last week's soaking rains. Most winter grain planting is typically completed between May and July in Australia.

EASTERN ASIA

Much-needed rain (5-25 mm or more) fell throughout major agricultural areas of central and southern China. This included the North China Plain, which received its heaviest rain so far this spring, although dry weather continued in the more northerly winter wheat areas. Meanwhile, moderate to heavy showers (25-50 mm or more) increased moisture for winter rapeseed in the Yangtze Valley, and rice and sugarcane in the south. In addition, near- to above-normal temperatures spurred crop growth in the aforementioned crop areas in the absence of freezing weather. Elsewhere, cool, mostly dry weather continued in Manchuria, but mild, showery weather (5-25 mm or more liquid equivalent) prevailed on the Korean Peninsula and Hokkaido, Japan. Somewhat heavier precipitation (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) overspread Honshu and southern Japan.

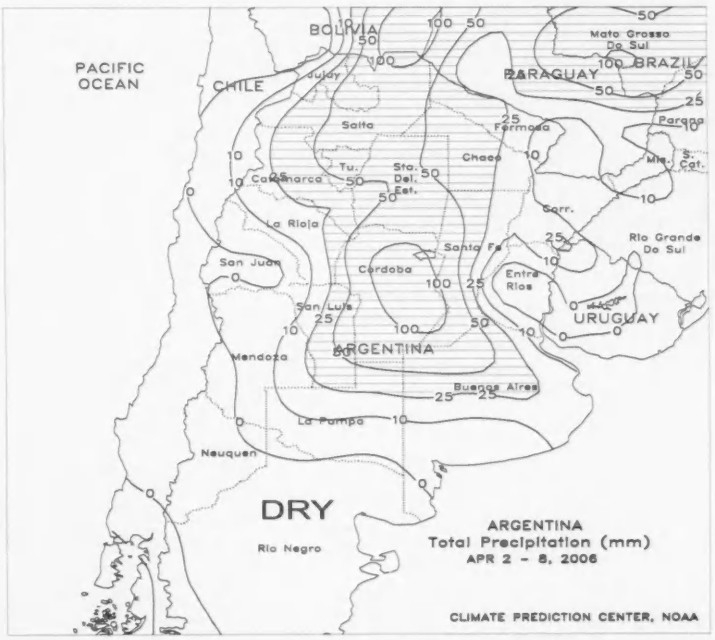


SOUTHEAST ASIA

Widespread monsoon showers continued across much of Indonesia and central Indochina, while drier weather prevailed in the northern Philippines. Monsoon moisture continued spreading northward, triggering moderate to locally heavy showers (20-65 mm) across central Indochina. Rain was heaviest in central and southeastern Thailand, where it caused fieldwork delays but increased moisture reserves for upcoming corn and main-season rice planting. Farther south, dry weather in Peninsular Malaysia promoted oil palm harvesting, while locally heavy rain (50-165 mm) across much of Indonesia caused flooding and rice harvest delays. Dry weather across the northern Philippines promoted summer crop planting, although the recent dryness in central Luzon further reduced topsoil moisture. In contrast, locally heavy showers (70-130 mm) in the southern Philippines boosted moisture supplies for main-season rice and corn but caused local flooding.

BRAZIL

Dry, warmer-than-normal weather (highs in the upper 20s and lower to middle 30s degrees C) hastened maturation and drydown of soybeans, corn, and other summer crops in key southern growing areas, including Parana and Rio Grande do Sul. Locally heavy showers (50-100 mm or more) continued in the center-west and northeastern regions, but drier weather (less than 25 mm in most areas) developed over coffee, sugarcane, and cocoa areas of the northeast coast. According to private analyst Safras e Mercados, soybeans were 60 percent harvested nationally as of April 7, still slightly behind last season's pace of 63 percent. Fieldwork lagged the 5-year average pace by 15 points in Goias (55 percent harvested compared to 70 percent on average) but harvesting advanced beyond the 80 percent completion level in other large growing areas of the center-west and south (Parana, Mato Grosso, and Mato Grosso do Sul). Soybeans were 25 percent harvested in Rio Grande do Sul, slightly ahead of both last year and the 5-year average.



ARGENTINA

Heavy showers (50-100 mm or more) covered a broad area of central and northern Argentina, disrupting the harvest of summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton. The heaviest rain was recorded in Cordoba where, according to the Ministry of Agriculture (SAGPyA), corn and soybeans were 8 and 39 percent harvested, respectively, as of April 6. In contrast, mostly dry weather supported seasonal fieldwork in Entre Rios and southern growing areas of La Pampa and Buenos Aires. Nationally, soybeans were 32 percent harvested, similar to last year's pace, but corn harvesting lagged last season's pace by over 20 points (23 percent versus 44 percent last year). In the north, the wetness affected cotton harvesting in Santiago del Estero, but more favorable conditions (rainfall totaling less than 25 mm, with highs in the lower and middle 30s degrees C) prevailed in Chaco, Formosa, and neighboring locations in Santa Fe and Corrientes.

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